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News

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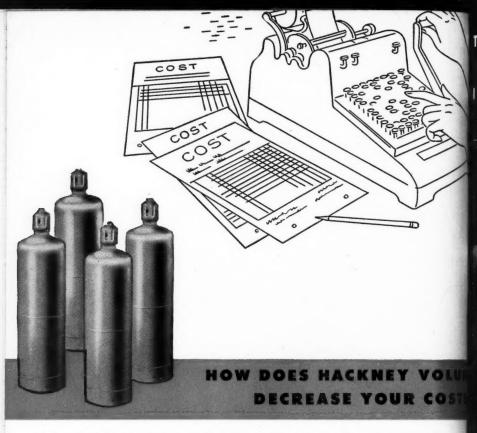


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HOME APPLIANCE COMPANY CLEVELAND, ONIO



JULY, 1944



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WESTERN METALS.

LETTERS

Have you service or operating problems?
 Submit them to us and our technical department will endeavor to help you.—Ed.

Gentlemen:

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Please inform me by return mail if it is possible to use a Viking propane hand pump costing approximately \$50 to \$60 to unload a tank car of propane into smaller tanks. Also practical knowledge as to whether it is possible to force propane into 100-lb. cylinders with such a pump.

R. G.

Michigan

I have talked with a local representative of the Viking Pump Co., and he states that your pump is adequate for unloading tank cars and for transferring into 100-lb. cylinders. The Viking Pump Co. has a distributor in Detroit. It is the Kerr Machinery Co. The main office of the Viking Pump Co. is at Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Ed.

Gentlemen:

It seems as though everybody one way or another is very busy making postwar plans. Now, in all the plans for LP-Gas men I have not seen the home freezer mentioned. As you probably know the electrical industry is very much concerned with the home freezer and from all reports plans are coming forth from nearly every manufacturer of electrical appliances.

Of course there was a good number of these units on the market before the war halted production of them and all very satisfactory. In fact, I know of quite a few ice cream cabinets that now are serving as freezers

and storage lockers.

I agree with the people who say this is really the one new home appliance that is really going places in the postwar world, especially in rural towns such as mine. Now, being gasminded, yourself, you know that LP-Gas can take care of itself in the cooking field, the water heating, refrigerating and home heating services, but are they to be left on the outside in one of the newest appliance fields?

Won't it seem a little unfair to the gas men when selling a new prospect to compare all his services with those of the electrical field and when the words "home freezer" are mentioned to have to say, "THAT'S ALL BROTHER"?

E. T.

Alabama

We have no definite knowledge of any such unit being available for either LP-Gas or natural gas at this time.

There has been some experimentation, and a few home-made units have been built, but we have heard of no commercial developments.

Do any of our readers have information upon this subject?—Ed.

Gentlemen:

As subscriber to your publication BUTANE-PROPANE News I wish to thank you for the assistance it has given me in training service personnel and keeping up with government regulations.

I am keeping the articles which form "The Bottled Gas Manual," by C. C. Turner, to supplement the training of new servicemen.

Surely your company will reprint this material in book form soon and



GENERAL PRODUCTS DIVISION Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. OKHEIM LPS PUMPS



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-ALL YOU CAN

when you have done so send me a few copies.

Again thanking you and your company for the service rendered, I remain

MARION D. CLARK.

Hub Appliance & Supply Co. Crown Point, Indiana

We are glad BUTANE-PROPANE News has helped you. The "Bottled Gas Manual" will be reprinted in book form soon.—Ed.

Gentlemen:

How much butane do you estimate was used in making synthetic rubber and 100 octane gasoline in 1943? Please give me the estimate for each one.

Is it not a fact that propane is gaining in popularity over butane for utility service?

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The Petroleum Administration for War is now preparing a survey of the various uses made of liquefied petroleum gases. This report will include the amount of butane that has gone into the manufacture of synthetic rubber and 100-octane gasoline. Up to now, this information has not been available to the public. When the report is received, it will be published in BUTANE-PROPANE News.

Leading industry men expect that propane will gain in sales over past years, due to the fact that so many important chemical uses have been found for butane. There is a definite movement on at this time to encourage dealers to install high pressure storage tanks so that they can use propane if and when the butane supply runs short. This applies to town plants and standby plants as well as to firms selling domestic customers.—Ed.

Gentlemen:

On several occasions, we have found it necessary to determine the pressures of butane-propane mixtures at various temperatures.

The table we have in mind would show pressures of butane-propane

mixtures in the proportions of 50% butane-50% propane; 60% butane-40% propane; 70% butane-30% propane; 80% butane-20% propane; and 90% butane-10% propane, at temperatures ranging from 0°F. to 100°F.

If you have prepared such a table, may we ask that you kindly send us a copy. If it is not available through your company but can be secured elsewhere, we shall appreciate your giving us such information.

M. S.

Illinois

Our records show that you have a copy of the Handbook BUTANE-PROPANE Gases, 3rd Edition. If you will refer to pages 42 and 43 in that book, you will find graphs setting out facts which you desire. You will probably also be interested in page 44, and in the graphs on pages 29 and 30.—Ed.

Gentlemen:

We are interested in acquiring statistical data on installations of liquefied petroleum gas systems in southeastern, southern and southwestern states; also any potential market figures that may be available at this time.

If this information is not obtainable through you, kindly inform us the proper source that might be in a position to inform us.

W. B.

Louisiana

There are no compiled figures showing the number and locations of installations of liquefied petroleum gas systems in the sections of the United States to which you refer—nor to any others, except in very limited localities.

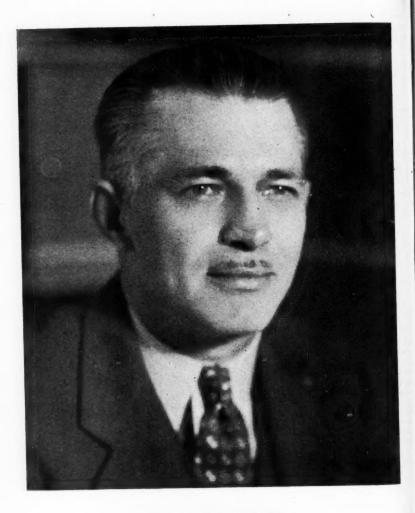
No branch of the industry has compiled any distribution figures to our knowledge, nor has the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

I also refer you to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, as a source of information.—Ed.

 BUTANE-PROPANE News welcomes letters from our readers, but it must be understood that this magazine does not necessarily concur in opinions expressed.—Editor.

JULY-1944

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E. L. PAYNE Guest Editor For July

Wanted-An United Gas Industry

By E. L. PAYNE
President, Payne Furnace & Supply Co., Inc.,
Beverly Hills, California

FOR too long selfishness has guided actions of each segment of our industry. Unless these several interests begin, at once, to unite for the good of all, promoting gas, whether it be manufactured, natural or bottled gas, selling the public the worth of our services, we will awaken to find that electricity, which is united and energetically selling its product, aided and abetted by much government propaganda, has made serious inroads into our business.

We in the manufacturing business have too long left the task of gas promotion to the utilities, confining our energies to selling our products. The job ahead is so large it requires our combined efforts. We have as great a stake, in proportion, as do the utilities in keeping gas the predominant fuel. Self-interest demands we unite with every other segment of the industry and do a real, national selling job.

You may feel it is too early to start, since the war is still far from won. Actually it is almost too late. From every corner of the Nation issues publicity regarding government hydro-electric power, talk of new TVA "yard-sticks", every one of which is another seed planted to ultimately prove electricity can be the cheapest as well as the best servant of home and factory. The day of waiting is past for our competition. It is up to us.

United we will stand, otherwise we fall. To the American Gas Association, the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, and all others interested in our industry, I make this urgent plea: Let us get together on a real national promotional program. Let's have a five million dollar promotion, instead of the half-million we now spend. We must unite to grow.

HOW TO KEEP LP DOLLARS

As a marketer of LP-Gas, you know leak losses are an ever-present reminder that careful product handling assures only partial profit protection.

It takes metering to complete the check on leak losses. That is exactly what Neptune LP-Gas Meters give you-an accurate, reliable record of every unit of product handled. With meter readings to check tank truck deliveries against bulk station withdrawals, leaks are easier to find and correct. Metering also speeds all handling operations. Moreover, it assures customers that the invoiced amount is fjust right."

Install Neptune Red Seal LP-Gas Meters for accurate cost control-the time and money saving advantages are many Ask for complete information about these dependable meters.



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Red Seal "Compact Type" LP-Gas Meter-a complete space-saving unit with Print-O-Meter Register.



Type D Meter for loading rack service. Neptune Red Seal LP-Gas Meters accurately meter butane or butane-propane mixtures.

NEPTUNE RED SEAL METERS

N-27-44

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MAINLY BEYOND THE MAINS

By ELLIOTT TAYLOR, Washington Editor

Safety Now

One of the problems that came in for plenty of discussion during the Midwest Section

LPGA conference in Denver recently was that of safety; and as is usual when this hot potato is passed from hand to hand it was finally dropped to be taken up in a ater session. By which time



ELLIOTT TAYLOR

t will probably be quite a little bit hotter.

Industry opinion as to what use can be made of accidents to analyze their causes and thus raise and improve safety standards seems to fluctuate between the poles of two wide extremes: There is one school of thought that believes that any incident rising out of the improper hanling of but an e or propane hould be dealt with by quietly gnoring the whole unfortunate

affair, like the Junior League considering the plight of the unwed mother; then there are others who would announce to the four winds the complete details of every mishap, with before and after pictures and X marking the spot. The latter hope to teach a safety lesson thereby, using the Careless (like Crime)-Doesn't-Pay technique of education.

There isn't any industry, any more than an individual, that likes to have its shortcomings made capital of and LP-Gas is no exception. Those who favor the hush-hush technique say why play into the hands of the electrical competition by giving them ammunition to throw back at us? Well, so far the use the electrical industry has made of the hazards of handling or using LP-Gas has been been so clumsily done that we mean it literally when we say it would be convincing only to a middle grade moron.

That, coupled with the fact that professional practitioners in the art of misrepresentation

, Kansas

Portland,

don't need any documented case histories to build up their story, more or less knocks the props out from under the biggest argument that we have heard in favor of concealing any cases where LP-Gas accidents have occurred.

We believe that there is a disposition among the uninformed to take the safety of LP-Gas too much for granted. This, in the interests of industry advancement should be overcome. While it is true that LP-Gas has not executed its customers by the thousands as electricity has done, it does not follow that LP-Gas improperly installed or ignorantly handled cannot be just as dangerous as electricity. When an electrical user quietly ends his career by switching on the electric heater while standing in the bathtub the electrical industry does not go into agonies of concealment over the matter; rather, it lets the facts be known so that others may avoid the deceased's fatal mistake.

Taken by and large, we believe the same policy should be followed by the LP-Gas industry wherever and whenever accidents are the result of users' carelessness or their ignorance of the characteristics of the fuel. Violent death and personal injury are news, and the only way to keep them from being used as news is to stop them before they happen. Consumer education is the one way that this can be accomplished, and if the education must be promulgated by horrible example, we have the experiences of the electrical competition to attest its effective ness.

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But there still remains the problem of improving safety practices within the industry, one of even more serious proportions than that of combating customer negligence. While we have no ready statistics at hand to prove our point, we are convinced that the accidents result ing in injury to operators and handlers of LP-Gas make up the great majority of all those that have occurred, and it is to our own industry and its present practitioners that the safety campaigns should be largely devoted.

There is one primary, dominating factor in every accident, and that is the factor of ignorance. Carelessness, indifference, poor workmanship all come in under the heading of ignorance, for nobody would be guilty of any of these derelictions if he were aware of the personal peril involved, or if he could foresee the havoc that they would bring about.

Education is the only effective antidote to ignorance, where you find it. And what is good to overcome its evil influence amout customers must work equal well within the industry. The only difference is the method by which it is to be administered Safety education is certainly a industry affair and must be regarded as a whole industry responsibility—not because of an

concern that we might honestly feel for the welfare of fellow operators and employees, but because the entire future of LP-Gas will be affected by the practices that are carried on today and may become the standards of tomorrow.

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There is presently only one organized voice of national scope speaking for LP-Gas interests and that is the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. And it is unquestionably the right and the e that responsibility of the LPGA to to our inagurate an effective safety resent campaign and see it throughsafety not to a successful conclusion, for ely de such a campaign can never be concluded—but rather to permanent incorporation into a perthat is petual program of industry education.

> Of the many suggestions covering ways and means for advancing such an educational program, three are much discussed at the present time:

1. The proposal that LPGA employ an expert safety engineer, who would undertake the development and dissemination of an aggresive safety campaign.

2. The inauguration of a safety information service with a routine whereby reports on any accidents could be sent in to national or sectional headquarters of the association, the causes analyzed and reported in detail to the industry at large.

3. The organization and manning, under association committee auspices, of one or more demonstration units to travel from county to county demonstrating safe handling techniques, and fire fighting methods.

Each proposal has its merits. and of course all have their limitations. In our opinion, any one of many programs could be made effective providing only that enough responsible elements in the industry awaken to the dangers of our present haphazard practices, and lend the weight of influence to their correction.

There is every reason to believe that industry expansion will again be resumed within a comparatively short time. When the race for new installations starts it will be no time to try to catch the dealer's sleeve and remind him about safety. Unless he has learned his lesson beforehand he will very likely be too busy to do anything but put one job in, grab his tools and highball to the next one. If his past practices have been good they will continue to be good, and if they have been bad they will probably get worse in the confusion.

The time for windy weighing of the merits of one scheme against the advantages of another is past. It is up to the association's executive board to come up with a plan, and it is up to the industry to put the plan into action. Now.



At the Broad Creek Village housing project in Norfolk County, Virginia, domestic LP-Gas is distributed over an area of 1½ x ¾ miles at approximately 10 lbs. per sq. in. pressure.

Accuracy of the over-all gas measurement is essential to the proper maintenance of total cost-control figures. The ability of the key meter to take care of itself without pampering is another important factor in its selection.

This master meter—housed in the control building is the Metric-American 500-B Ironcase LP-Gas Meter, equipped with Base Pressure Index and Volume and Pressure Gage. A Reliance-American H.P.C. governor also is employed in flow control. mi

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The several types of Metric-American trancase Meters, a "heavyduty" line adapted to handling various different gases, are covered in our Catalog EG-40. Meters of all sizes and pressures.

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AMERICAN METER COMPANY

Propane Storage

Its Advantages to Consumers and Distributors

By GEORGE R. BENZ

Assistant Manager, Chemical Products Department Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Oklahoma

DISTRIBUTORS and consumers of butane and butane-propane mixtures have frequently asked the

question:
"Should I install
storage suitable
for propane even
though I am now
receiving butane
or mixtures?"

Some advantages from both the distributor and consumer viewpoints to be obtained by the use of propane

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GEO. R. BENZ

storage even though butane or butane-propane mixtures may at times be used, are presented for your consideration.

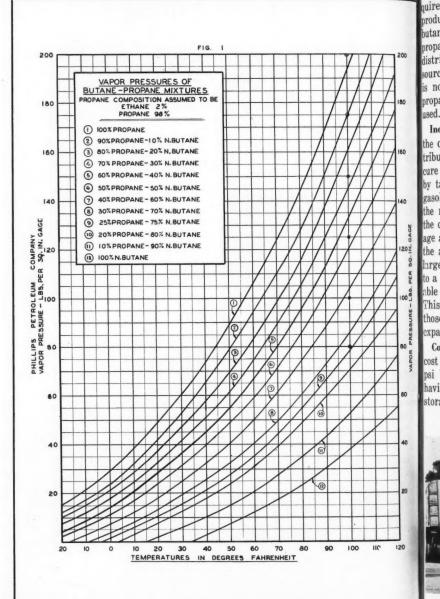
The definition of "propane storage" is that set forth in the NBFU standards; namely, 200 psi WP ASME Code or 250 psi WP API-ASME Code. Storage built for these working pressures is suitable for an LP-Gas product having a vapor pressure not in excess of 200 psi at 100° F., and consequently, covers commercial propane, commercial butane and mixtures of these products. Table 1 quotes from the NBFU standards for storage working or design pressures.

BUTANE shortages during the last two years have made the liquefied petroleum gas industry keenly aware of the importance of having high pressure storage, if and whenever possible, as insurance against any future limitations of butane supply.

Reasons why bulk station distributors and fuel transporters will do well to plan for higher pressure containers are ably set forth in the accompanying article by Mr. Benz, whose position in the industry qualifies him excellently to deal with this subject.—Editor.

Figure 1 shows vapor pressures of various propane-butane mixtures as well as those for normal butane and propane.

In normal times many refinery and natural gasoline sources of butane require all, or nearly all, of the butane for motor fuel blending purposes during the late fall and winter but usually have an excess of butane in spring and summer. Currently, many sources of butane are sending all, or nearly all, of the butane to plants producing components for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber. Some of these plants have excess propane which, if suitable storage existed at consuming and distributing points, could be substituted for the butane diverted to the war effort. A distributor or consumer who has propane storage has a far better chance of securing his LP-Gas re-



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mirements under contract from a producer than one who has only butane or mixture storage. With propane storage both consumer and distributor have a more assured source of supply, for when butane is not available, propane or high propane content mixtures can be used.

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100

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Increased Supply. In certain areas the quantity of LP-Gas which distributors and consumers may secure (unless the LP-Gas is shipped by tank car) is the output of the gasoline plant or refinery within the market area. Consequently, if the consumer and distributor storage and handling equipment within the area is suitable for propane, a arger market can be cared for, due to a larger volume of product available locally for truck distribution. This is of particular importance to those distributors who desire to expand their business.

Cost of Storage. The additional cost of an installation having 200 psi WP storage over that of one having lower working pressure storage is only the moderately higher cost of the higher pressure tank, or the difference between the 200 psi WP tank and the 100 or 125 psi WP tank usually used for butane or mixtures. Table 2 shows the comparative shell thicknesses for tanks of different diameters using 70,000 psi ultimate tensile strength steel and fabricated in accordance with the ASME Code paragraph U-69 (5-1 Factor of Safety).

Such costs of an underground installation as piping from tank to house, coating tank and piping, tank valves and fittings, valve housing, regulators, meters (if used), and digging and back filling hole and ditch for house piping are the same irrespective of the working pressure of the tank used. For aboveground systems employing a vaporizer, installation costs are comparable except for cost of the tank. Spherical tanks meeting the minimum thickness requirements for butane tanks are also of suitable working pressure for propane when less than 42 in. diameter and need only slight extra steel thick-



Typical transport tanks hauling liquefied petroleum gas for the Phillips Petroleum Co.

Table 1. NBFU Standards for Designed Working Pressure and Classification of Storage Containers

2.17(a) Storage containers shall be designed and classified as follows:

	For Gases with Vapor Pressure not to	Minimum Design Pressure of Containers by:			
Container Type	Exceed Lbs. per Sq. In. Gage at 100° F.	A.S.M.E. Code Factor of Safety-5	A.P.I.A.S.M.E. Code Factor of Safety-4		
80 lb.	80	80 lb. Ga.	100 lb. Ga.		
100 "	100	100 " "	125 " "		
125 "	125	125 " "	156 " "		
150 "	150	150 " "	187 " "		
175 "	175	175 " "	219 " "		
200 "	200	200 " "	250 " "		

(b) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than 3/16 inch.

Note: Because of low soil temperature usually encountered, and the insulating effect of the earth, the average vapor pressure of products stored in underground containers will be materially lower than when stored aboveground. This reduction in actual operating pressure therefore provides a substantial corrosion allowance for these containers when installed underground.

ness in sizes up to 250-gallon capacity. Consequently, the additional cost of the propane system is only the extra cost of the tank plus the somewhat higher cost of freight on tank from factory to site, due to the somewhat heavier tank employed. Table 3 shows comparative costs and weights of various size and working pressure tanks.

Added Safety. Serious accidents can occur as the result of inadvertently putting LP-Gas of too high a vapor pressure in butane or mixture tanks. (Some accidents have been traced to this source.) It is obvious that such potential hazards are eliminated if propane tanks are used. This is a most important advantage and a step forward in the interests of increased safety in the storing, handling and utilization of LP-Gas.

Improved Operations. It is inter-

esting to observe that butane has been more plentiful in normal times during the milder seasons of the year and propane more plentiful during the colder seasons. Consequently, those distributors and consumers having propane storage can take advantage of this fact to secure propane or high propane content mixtures in the cold weather and eliminate many of the "cold weather" problems of the "buried butane" systems—such as recondensation, lack of tank pressure, accumulation of low vapor pressure products in storage due to fractional distillation of the lighter hydrocarbons, etc.

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Greater Flexibility. Due to the fact that propane tanks are suitable for storing any grade of currently marketed LP-Gas, such tanks have greater utility value to a distributor or consumer because of the flexibility with respect to location. This is particularly true for distributors who operate over a wide geographical area.

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For such distributors (and consumers who own the LP-Gas equipment who may move from one location to another), the flexibility of propane storage is of much value, especially when it is owned by the distributor and leased to the consumer. Such storage may be installed in any area and used with the currently available LP-Gas product or products.

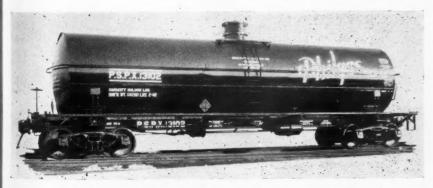
Investment is Pro-Rated

Moreover, an LP-Gas storage tank is a strong, well built piece of equipment and a long term investment. It should be viewed in such a manner by both the distributor and consumer. Therefore, if the investment on the part of the distributor or consumer is to be written off, for example in 10 years, the extra cost per year for flexibility and added safety is only one-tenth of the extra cost of the propane tank.

Table 2. Relative Shell Thicknesses for Tanks of Various Diameters. ASME Code Construction, Paragraph U-69 with 70,000 psi. Ultimate Tensile Strength Steel, 200 psi. W.P.

Tank Inside Diameter	Design	m Shell Thick Working Pres	ssures of
In Feet	100 psi.	125 psi.	200 psi.
2	0.1077	0.1348	0.2166
3	0.1615	0.2022	0.3249
4	0.2154	0.2697	0.4332
5	0.2693	0.3371	0.5415
6	0.3231	0.4045	0.6498
7	0.3770	0.4719	0.7581
8	0.4309	0.5393	0.8664
9	0.4847	0.6067	0.9747
10	0.5386	0.6741	1.0830

It is significant to observe that almost without exception the producer marketers who have invested thousands of dollars in tank car fleets in the last five years for the rail transportation of LP-Gas have purchased propane cars. Some concerns have had this policy for over 10 years. This, of course, excluded those 104A-W cars and 104 modi-



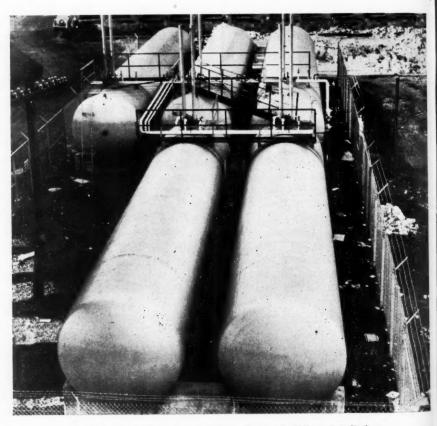
A Philgas railroad tank car of approximately 10,000 gals. capacity.

fied cars acquired specifically for the aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber programs.

Building for the Future. The great majority of LP-Gas distributors are trying to build a permanent, stable, paying business as contrasted with a few who operate on a short term basis and place low initial investment costs ahead of the long term benefits which are ultimately so desirable and profitable.

Distributors and consumers having propane storage afford a more attractive market to certain producers and have a better chance of securing a guaranteed source of supply—a fundamental necessity in building for the future.

The consumer or distributor who has not tied himself to a specific LP-Gas product as regards maximum vapor pressure or composition, is in a far better position to obtain the most favorable prices.



The bulk plant at the Corning Glass Works. A Philgas installation.

Table 3. Typical Costs of ASME Code U-69 Tanks for Fabricators Shops (Cost of Valve Housings, Ladders, Platforms, Coating or Painting, and and Accessories Not Included.

100 psi WP TANKS COST					200 psi WP 7	Tanks COST	
Gross Capacity \$(Gallons)	Diameter x Shell Length	Total (dollars)	Cents per gal.	Gross Capacity \$\((Gallons)\)	Diameter x Shell Length	Total (dollars)	Cents per gal
200	24"x 9'-3"	60	30	200	24"x 9'-3"	68	34
400	30"x10'-0"	100	25	400	30"x10'-0"	100	31
1,440	48"x15'-3"	450	31	1,440	48"x15'-3"	590	41
2,260	48"x24'-3"	545	24	2,260	48"x24'-3"	730	32
2,980	48"x32'-3"	650	22	2,980	48"x32'-3"	865	29
6,760	96"x16'-3"	1,400	21	7,140	82.5"x24'-3"	1,835	26
9,770	96"x24'-3"	1,640	17	9,360	82.5"x32'-3"	2,180	23
12,770	96"x32'-3"	1,905	15	12,960	82.5"x45'-3"	2,820	22
15,780	96"x40'-3"	2,090	13	15,520	82.5"x54'-3"	3,220	21
20,260	120"x32'-3"	2,780	14	18,020	82.5"x63'-3"	3,635	20
24,960	120"x40'-3"	3,065	12	25,000	106"x56'-3"	4,730	19
29,660	120"x48'-3"	3,390	11	29,890	106"x63'-3"	5,510	18

longest term protection of his requirements under contract from the producer and the greatest volume from the given gasoline plant or refinery. Thus, the distributor or consumer who has foresight to invest in propane storage and handling equipment, places himself in the enviable position of having gone as far as possible in securing a dependable year-round source of supply.

Amended L-23-c Sets Base Limit for Stove Manufacture

The order covering domestic cooking appliances and domestic heating stoves (all non-electric) has been revised. A base period from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941 is established. From June 7, 1944, to July 1, 1944, no one is to make or assemble such stoves except those which he can make from materials which he had in inventory on July 29, 1943, or which WPB has

specifically authorized him to acquire.

After July 1, 1944, persons may make such items as authorized by WPB. Requests for authorization should be by letter to the Plumbing and Heating Division, WPB, Washington.

Persons are not to make any stoves except in the fuel types made by them in the base period.

Accessories are not to be made or incorporated into any stove except non-electric accessories which were in the maker's stock on June 7, 1944. No thermostats may be used in such stoves nor may such stoves be made except as listed in Schedule B of the order. Bright work and bright finish, metal finish or trim containing copper, nickel, chrome, aluminum, or other alloy may not be used.

The restrictions do not apply to repair or replacement parts nor do they apply to stove production for the armed forces, Maritime Commission, WSA or FEA.

The order is dated June 10.

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Demurrage Charges Create Better Customers, Bigger Load

By H. H. HENLEY

President, Minngas Co., Tracy, Minnesota

A FTER it was decided to hold this wartime conference of the Midwest Section of LPGA*, I was

asked by our chairman. John L. Locke, to discuss demurrage charges on cylinders. I consider this one of the most important matters for consideration in selling of the so-called bottled gas to the public, for the rea-



H. H. HENLEY

son that in so many cases insufficient consideration has been given to avoid discrimination in rates and charges.

It is a well-known fact, and axiomatic, that where there is a ratemaking body in a state having jurisdiction, the rates are invariably based on the cost of the particular kind and class of service and the volume of such service rendered, whatever it might be. If the prices to the consumer for bottled gas service were under such jurisdiction, they would not permit under any consideration the furnishing of

a 100 lb. cylinder of gas to a customer who used only one cylinder per year at the same rate charged to the customer who would use three cylinders per year, or any other greater amount.

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To determine facts upon this subject I sent out inquiries to 128 Class B-1 LPGA members. I received 74 very interesting replies. Of the replies received, 22 of these operators had no demurrage charges or minimum charges in lieu thereof.

One of the answers received to my inquiries best states the reason for a demurrage charge when it says: "The only reason for having demurrage is to secure payment when consumption of gas is not enough to return a fair profit at the present price at which gas is being sold. The present price is calculated to take care of the use of the equipment as well as the gas. On one-cylinder-a-year customers and some on special rates, the present price of gas does not give a fair return on the investment. There are other customers who are paying a rate more than they should based on their volume, and probably the average is fair but it is penalizing some customers and benefiting others."

When any of us talk about demur-

^{*} A talk presented to convention attendants in Denver, June 5. (See Page 32.)

rage on cylinders that are out too long, we are actually referring to a rental or service charge for the use of the equipment and cylinders beyond the time where the price of gas is calculated to take care of the investment in the equipment.

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. In the replies received where a flat demurrage charge was made there was an immense variation, beginning at 2c per day after the cylinder was out one month. The lowest quoted was 10c per month per cylinder after the cylinder was out 12 months. Of the total replies received from those who did make some effort to cover demurrage in one way or another, which replies totalled 56, there were 24 of these companies that did have in effect a demurrage charge in various amounts after various times. The other two methods used in an attempt to equalize the rate between the large and small users were the sliding scale price basis and, in some cases, a minimum monthly bill. This, however, is largely on bottled gas metered service. A few others had a minimum of so many pounds usage per year or the service was disconnected. Generally speaking, of those reporting the two predominant plans were a direct demurrage charge and a sliding scale price on gas. It appears to me that either one of these methods will tend to equalize and place the burden of carrying the investment charge where it belongs.

Among the replies received there were indications that some distributors were seriously considering, at least after the war, selling bottled gas on a combination price consisting of a flat rental charge



An 18,000 gal. capacity bulk plant of the Minngas Co. at Tracy, Minn., receiving a tank car shipment of LP-Gas.

JULY-1944



Miss Anne M. Ostgaard, secretary-treasurer, Minngas Co., Tracy, Minn.

for the cylinders and equipment plus a nominal charge for gas. In my opinion this plan has much merit and would be definitely fairer to the different classes of users where such a plan was adopted. As an illustration, there is one territory where the going price for a 100 lb. cylinder of gas for domestic retail consumption is \$8. There is an average turn-over in this territory of three cylinders per year. If a schedule of service rates were put into effect of charging the customer a definite rental charge of \$6 per year or 50c a month for a cylinder, with gas at \$6 this would mean that if this customer only used one cylinder a year he would pay \$12 for it, or \$4 above the present price of \$8, which could be well termed demurrage. On the other hand, if he used the average of three cylinders per year, his cost would be \$18 for the gas and \$6 for rental, or a total of \$24, which would be the same price the average user is paying at the present time; namely, \$8 per cylinder.

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Under this plan if it were put into effect there would be no reason for having so-called dual usage contracts, which are not definitely fair. for the reason that as they are drawn they usually wind up in a minimum usage required to obtain the price, but in so many instances this condition has been waived by certain operators. Under the flat rental plan each customer is definitely paying for the investment charge, and he is buying the gas he uses at a lower rate, to the end that large consumers such as restaurants and others would obtain the sliding scale lower average price to which they are entitled. Under this plan, if the consumer used 10 cylinders per year his average cost per 100 lb. cylinder would be \$6.60. If he used 20 cylinders it would be \$6.30, and if he used 30 cylinders it would be \$6.20, etc.

Rental Charge Believed Fairest

It has been presented to me, and I heartily concur, that rental and service charge on the equipment and cylinders is probably fairer than any other method because the customer gets just as much use from the equipment on only one cylinder consumption a year as a customer who uses five or more cylinders per year, and they should both pay the same amount for the use of the equipment and for the gas that they use. To obtain such a result the only method would be to use a rental charge on the equipment with a flat price for the gas, regardless of the amount used. If a

customer is paying rent on his equipment, the amount of gas that he uses is unimportant so far as the return on the equipment is concerned.

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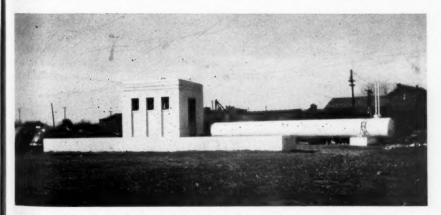
st and and ment airer the use one as a cylould the the such d be quipUnder this suggested plan if a customer is a large user and wants two cylinders on his equipment, then the rental charge should be \$12 a year instead of \$6, and so on, which answers the equalization of the returns for the extra large users that might use 50 cylinders or more per year.

It is my opinion that the above plan is definitely equitable among all classes of users and that it is a plan of rate making that any public service body having jurisdiction on rates to the public for any class of service would heartily approve.

In respect to the flat demurrage charge, an analysis of the answers received shows that the average of various flat demurrage charges made stands at about a 50c a month demurrage charge after the cylinder has been out 6 months, and

further, my reports show that this is the identical plan in effect by the major portion of those using a flat demurrage charge at the present time. It is my opinion that this is an equitable charge, notwithstanding that it has been recommended that this charge should start after five months. Under this plan the customer will hesitate in insisting on having a 2-cylinder installation, for the reason that it will add to his demurrage charges unless he expects to, and does, use a larger quantity of gas per year.

In many letters received from those who already have demurrage plans in effect, there were various reactions reported from the gas consuming public upon the inauguration of the plan. However, the majority reported that when the matter was properly presented to the consumer and the demurrage was in reason there was very little complaint. From our own observation from the operation of our business and the business of our



The Aberdeen, S. D., bulk and filling plant of the Dakota Minngas Co. The storage tank is 71 ft. long. The building and platform are of solid concrete, poured from the top, and the platform is 80 ft. long.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DATA ON CYLINDER DEMURRAGE, RECEIVED FROM CLASS B-1, LPGA MEMBERS

					,	
(1)	Inquiries	made	128	(17)	Demurrage 10c per mo. after 12 mos.	1
(2)	Answers	received	74	(18)	Large deposit required from con-	
(3)	Neither o	lemurrage nor minimum			sumer to cover investment	1
	charges		22	(19)	Cylinders rented at \$6 per year,	
(4)	No demu	rrage, but sliding scale			plus gas charge	2
	price on	gas	9	(20)	Minimum of 3 cyls. per year, or	
(5)	Minimum	monthly bills (Aver-			disconnect	1
	age \$1.24)	9	(21)	Minimum of 2 cyls. per year, or	
(6)	Demurra	ge, 2c per day after 1 mo.	1		sliding penalty scale	2
(7)	**	2c per day after 2 mos.	1	(22)	Minimum of 50 lbs. per mo., or	
(8)	66	25c per mo. after 3 mos.	1		disconnect	1
(9)	44	\$1 per mo. after 6 mos.	2	(23)	No demurrage, cyl. picked up	
(10)	44	1c per day after 6 mos.	1*		after 12 months, no refund on	
(11)	66	50c per mo. after 6 mos.	8		unused gas	1
(12)	4.6	75c per mo. after 8 mos.	1	(24)	No demurrage, consumers own	
(13)	**	50c per mo. after 9 mos.	1		their cylinders	1
(14)	44	25c and up per mo. after		(25)	Application pending with OPA	
	.,	9 mos	2		for 50c per month after 8 months	1
(15)		50c per mo. after 10 mos.	1		_	
(16)	46	50c per mo. after 12 mos.	4	* 1	Recently ordered by OPA.	

subsidiary companies, we have found very few complaints, and have found further that our monthly demurrage collected has gradually declined ever since the charge was put into effect, which shows the obvious conclusion that these formerly so-called "slow accounts" used more gas, thereby making themselves better gas customers and at the same time getting more value received for their total over-all expenditure for gas service.

Since I started to obtain the information regarding the charges now in effect, the OPA has requested LPGA to appoint a committee to suggest an equitable plan of demurrage.

Table 1 is a compilation of the replies received from my questionnaire, and this information has already been submitted to those interested.

Industry Advisory Committee Discusses Gas Cylinders

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The proposed change of industry control, from Gas Cylinder Order M-233 to General Scheduling Order M-293, was the principal topic presented at the Gas Cylinder Industry Advisory Committee meeting in late May. It was stated that the proposed change, which is expected to take place in the near future, is merely administrative and will in no way affect operation. industry Manufacturers will continue to use the same form and operate under the same scheduling procedure.

Some preliminary discussion of postwar surplus took place, and the broad outline of anticipated methods was informally presented by government spokesmen. It was emphasized that no gas cylinders have yet been declared surplus and that the entire program is in the earliest stages of organization.

10,000 Defense Houses Supplied With LP-Gas By One Firm

RECENTLY the North American Utility & Construction Corp., New York City, completed an installation of liquefied petroleum gas storage and distribution system at Brunswick, Ga. for the Federal Public Housing Authority, where they are servicing 1600 families with liquefied petroleum gas. This is the 20th installation that this company has made for the defense housing program.

This company, in addition to designing and installing these systems has also contracted to supply these housing projects with all of the liquefied petroleum gas required, and to maintain and operate them for the

government.

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The completion of the Brunswick, Ga. undertaking makes this company one of the largest suppliers and contractors of LP-Gas in this country for the Federal Public Housing Authority in its defense program.

We now service approximately 10,000 families using a total of 370,-000 gal. of liquefied petroleum gas

By V. STARK

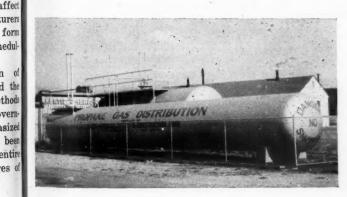
President, North American Utility & Construction Corp., New York City

per year. We ship the gas to these projects by our own fleet of tank trucks, as well as by tank cars from sources of supply. We operate in six states, namely, South Carolina, Georgia, Kansas, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana.

All of the installations are central distribution systems with central storage tanks for each one, and the gas piped to the houses. (See Table 1.)

The storage tank capacity at these various projects is approximately 270,000 gals., and we have installed over 160 miles of pipeline and over 20,000 appliances.

One of the largest installations by this company is in Charleston, S. C., with a storage and distribution system to service 3286 families. The gas is supplied from central storage tank, built on a railroad siding, having a

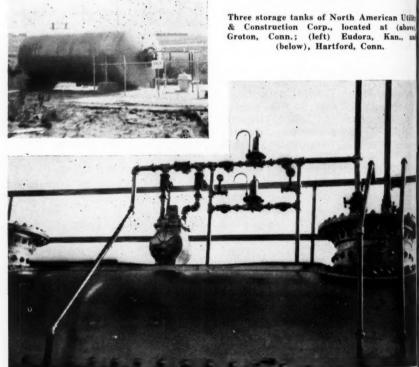


Central storage plant serving 3286 families in Charleston, S. C.

JULY-1944

Bulk
Plants
Serve
Defense
Workers





capacity of 70,000 gals. The gas passes from the storage tanks, through regulators which reduce the pressure to 18 lbs., then passes through a master meter and continues through a system of pipelines at this pressure to a series of underground accumulators strategically located about the project. These accumulators take care of the peakload during the day. At the accumulators, the pressure is dropped to 12 in, for delivery to the appliances in the houses. This project has 300,-000 ft. of pipeline of from 34 in. to 2½ in. Out of these 300,000 ft., 98% are from 34 in. diameter to 11/2 in. diameter and the remaining 2% from 2 in. to 21/2 in.

The cost of gas to the consumers is

much lower with this system than in individual containers at each house, and the government is the saver of this difference since the cost of the gas is included in the rent price.

The installation of these systems and their successful operation have been of important value to the LP-Gas industry since many of the residents of these housing projects were formerly unfamiliar with the benefits of this gas. Now these residents will in the postwar world spread to different sections of the country, remembering the excellent services rendered them by LP-Gas during these critical war times, and they will be potential customers for many dealers throughout this country.

TABLE I.—LP-GAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS INSTALLED BY NORTH AMERICAN UTILITY & CONSTRUCTION CORP.

Project Name	Number of House Units	Storage in Gallons	Length of Pipes Installed in Feet	Consumption in Cu. Ft. of Gas of 2800 Btu. Per Yr. Approx.	LP-Gas Consumption in 109,000 Btu. Per Yr. Approx.
1 Bristol, Conn	201	5,570	18,400	2,470,000	69,294
2 Bristol Conn	101	3,650	7,700	1,440,000	40,400
3 Brunswick, Ga	1,600	34,000	91,000	22,900,000	640,000
4 Charleston, S. C	3,286	71,000	301,000	47,700,000	1,335,000
5 Charleston, S. C					
6 Charleston, S. C					
7 Charleston, S. C	410	20,500	36,000	4,770,000	133,500
8 E. Hartford Conn	226	6,000	22,500	2,250,000	63,300
9 Eudora, Kansas	852	18,000	46,500	7,330,000	205,000
10 Groton, Conn	1,100	29,950	122,000	18,200,000	510,000
11 Hartford, Conn	201	9,065	16,200	2,870,000	80,400
12 Knox, Indiana	200	14,750	17,500	1,790,000	50,170
13 Manchester, Conn	175	3,780	18,250	1,750,000	49,000
14 Middletown, Conn	200	5,570	11,700	1,093,000	30,600
15 New Britain, Conn	301	14,930	29,000	4,300,000	120,500
16 New Britain, Conn	251	9,065	24,200	3,610,000	101,000
17 New Britain, Conn	151	2,830	13,000	1,727,000	48,300
18 Newton Falls, O	350	14,400	30,200	4,800,000	134,400
19 Plainville, Conn	201	3,780	19,500	2,870,000	80,400
20 Walkerton, Ind	200	7,420	18,500	2,130,000	59,660
TOTALS	10,006	271,260	843,750	134,000,000	3,750,924

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J. L. LOCKE



J. R. VERKAMP



L. H. BARKER

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Safety is Industry's Best Goal, Midwest Men Told at Denver

M EN and women of the liquefied petroleum gas industry journeyed to Denver from nearly every state in the Union to attend the annual meeting of the Midwest Section, LPGA, June 5-6. Evincing an interest that speaks well for the sincerity of the members in their chosen vocation, the 206 registrants faithfully attended every session and vigorously entered into the lively discussions which followed the prepared addresses made by industry speakers upon vital problems that face dealers and distributors today.

Between sessions, however, and during the two evenings of good fellowship, there was ample opportunity for social contact, highlighted by the presence of an unusually large number of members' wives who had accompanied them to the Colorado meeting.

John L. Locke, chairman; J. R. Verkamp, vice chairman, and Lee H. Barker, secretary, were all reelected to office, pending the time of general elections of association officers in accordance with the new by-laws.

The program subjects covered many of the most important phases of industry operation today, including safety, cylinder demurrage, and competition in the postwar period. Of these, the need of guarding the best interests of the industry by care in establishing and maintaining safe handling practices, ranked first in the estimate of those present, to judge from the time spent in discussion and the number who contributed opinions. The topic was opened by G. L Brennan, Warren Petroleum Corp. Tulsa, who made recommendations for truck tank inspections, urged car-

Program Speakers



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tion in repairing mobile equipment in garages, and told of the methods of several large distributors in obtaining employee cooperation with general safety programs.

Suggestions for industry advancement in the association's safety plans were offered by many operators, among others, H. Emerson Thomas, Walter A. Naumer, Frank B. Boice, Col. E. L. Mills, Walter Hoagland, Geo. W. Bach, and Chas. M. Corken. K. W. Rugh, Phillips Petroleum Co., provided all present with copies of his company's truck tank check chart

which lists items to check in making inspections. Mr. Corken, president of Corken Pump & Machinery Co., Oklahoma City, explained hazards which sometimes may occur from negligence in maintaining transfer pumps at their highest efficiency and told how to guard against fires.

Considerably stressed was the importance of making and maintaining good-appearing aboveground installations. Again, safety comes first in the location of cylinders, but once installed, all equipment should be kept clean and freshly painted to create



CHAS. RUSSELL



L. R. FORSYTH



B. D. GEROY

Session Chairmen

Roundtable Talkers







C. M. CORKEN



W. A. NAUMER



G. W. BACH

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customer satisfaction and to make favorable impressions upon non-users, speakers insisted.

Sessions of the first day were presided over by L. R. Forsyth and Chas. O. Russell. Motion pictures were shown through the courtesies of Shell Oil Co., Inc., and Gene McDonald, of Servel, Inc. Mr. McDonald also delivered a talk entitled, "Gas vs. Electric Refrigeration" in place of R. J. Canniff, of Servel, who was unable to attend.

Frier McCollister revealed to Midwest members the remarkable success that has attended the industry publicity campaign handled by his firm,

the Lawrence H. Selz Organization, on behalf of the LPGA.

Elmer Cone, Skelly Oil Co., in a paper, "You Are Asleep at the Water Heater Switch" told of neglected opportunities by dealers in this field and emphasized the value of selling LP-Gas water heaters to build load and keep electric competition out of rural homes. He looks for a great expansion in the manufacture of automatic hot water heaters and wider sales than ever before.

I. L. Tucker, Rapid Gas Corp., discussed the LPGA constitution and bylaws and made recommendations for more active member participation.



N. T. CHADDERDON



K. W. RUGH



W. H. HOAGLAND



J. L. GRIGSBY

Luncheon Speakers

From Way Out West



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F. B. BOICE



"ACE" BEWLEY



WM. L. HAUCK

In covering the subject of "Electric Competition" on the second day, Otto Kohl, Bupane Gas Co., warned dealers that there often is more harmful competition among members of the LP-Gas industry than with electrical salesmen, and told how easy it is to meet electric prices on the sales front.

Bulk Station Men Talk

Mr. Brennan's talk on "Safe Practices in Storage and Handling of LP-Gas" closed the sessions, except for meetings of the independent bulk station distributors who discussed their problems informally. At these roundtable meetings, B. D. Geroy, Illinois Bottled Gas Co., and Paul F. Zuppke, Natrogas, Inc., presided.

Among the 20 subjects discussed by the bulk station men were freight rates and weight reduction; cylinder testing equipment; unaccounted-for gas: accounting methods and forms; complete insurance coverage; leasing of equipment and cylinders vs. outright sales; bulk plant layout and operation, postwar merchandising and demurrage. (See Page 24.)

The serious sessions of the conven-

From Way Back East

From Way Down South



J. R. HOLICER



HENRI JENNINGS



HENRY NISSLEY



H. E. THOMAS

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New Tank Cars Will Break Bottleneck

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Stainless Steel Classed With Copper for Water Heater Uses

An amendment of June 2 to L-185 places the use of stainless steel and monel metal in the manufacture and installation of water heaters and water heater repair and replacement parts under the same restrictions as those applying to use of copper.

In addition to previously permitted uses, the amendment permits these metals to be employed in tank spuls or tappings, and coils and terminal outlets for direct fired, side-arm water heaters.

Production of water heaters and parts for the Coast Guard is excepted from the order, and the term, "direct fired water heater" redefined to exclude steel boilers used in connection with steam heating systems.

Lower Costs, Better Service Spell *Propane* in Oklahoma School

A COAL-FUELED steam heating plant installed in the Deer Creek school, 24 miles northwest of Oklahoma City, Okla., only a few years ago failed to function properly without expensive replacements and was succeeded by a propane gas heating system, installed last November by the American Butane and Propane Gas Co.

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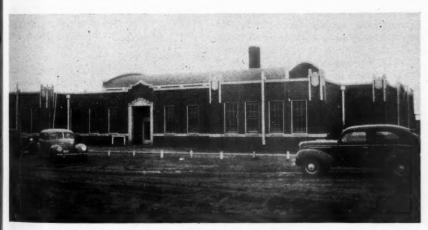
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Water in the neighborhood was of the type which corroded the boiler and steam radiators and the board of education found that it would cost them more money to repair the steam plant than to put in a propane gas system. So the almost new steam radiators were standing in the rooms and hallways last winter, cold and disconnected, while the school board gave the propane plant a thorough workout. As a result, the school authorities became so pleased with the extra

By O. D. HALL

convenience and economy of the propane system, as compared with coal, that they plan to enlarge present propane facilities as soon as equipment and materials can be obtained again.

The Deer Creek school has about 150 pupils and is officially known as Consolidated District No. 6, Oklahoma County. The new brick building, only about four years old, contains seven class rooms, besides the superintendent's office and broad hallways. A minimum of one 90,000-Btu. Temco heater is placed in each room, two in one of the larger rooms and another in the old frame building which served before the present building was constructed and which still accommodates



Front view of Deer Creek Consolidated School, where a propane system replaced coalsteam equipment recently.

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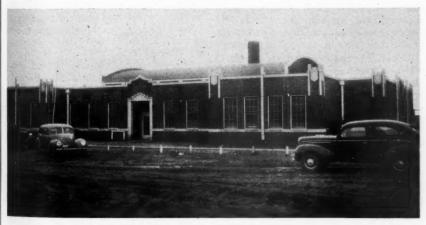
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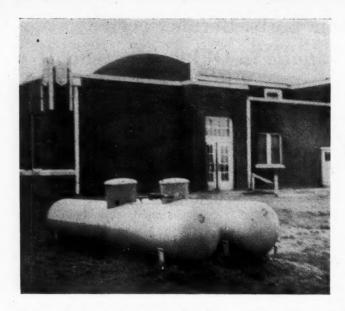
By O. D. HALL

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Front view of Deer Creek Consolidated School, where a propane system replaced coalsteam equipment recently.



The twin 1811-gal propane tanks which furnish fuel for the Deer Creek, Okla, school.

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the overflow attendance. A 200,000-Btu. unit heater serves the gymnasium. The school serves the West Edmond oil field residents and workers, besides farmers in the section.

Twin propane tanks of 1811 gals., water capacity, each, equipped with Bastian-Blessing regulators and Criterion gages supply this seven-room school and the old, one-room building.

Costs of propane fuel have averaged \$40 per month as compared with \$50 a month average expenditures for coal when the old heating unit was functioning, Superintendent Zelmar Logsdon said. "Then we also have the convenience and the speed with which the buildings can be heated and made ready for the classes," he added.

Certain Copper-Containing Items Become Unfrozen

.40

Freeing of frozen inventories of certain listed copper-containing items of plumbing and heating equipment and building material was announced May 25 by the War Production Board. No war use for these products in their present form can be found and their reclamation for remelting purposes is impracticable, WPB said. In making the announcement, WPB officials emphasized that the use of copper and copper base alloys in the manufacture of these items remains prohibited.

Amendment of Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-4 now permits use of inventories of finished items listed in Paragraph (a) (5) of the order, previously frozen by its restrictions. Another change allows use of copper and copper base alloy building material, pipe or tubing when necessary to replace similar items in or on a building, from stocks now in possession of the building owner. Previously, owners were permitted to use only materials in their possession on June 23, 1943, in amounts not to exceed 25 lbs, for each specific repair.

This Bottled Gas Business — Its Origin and History

By E. A. CLIFFORD

Utilities Distributors, Inc., Portland, Maine

THE beginnings of the gas industry* are little known to the average person although the use of

manufactured gas dates back a good many years. It was over 150 years ago that William Murdock in England, after considerable experimenting with the distillation of coal gas, lighted his cottage and office

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E. A. CLIFFORD

with gas lights. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Murdock was a construction engineer for James Watt, the man who developed the steam engine.

In 1812 the London and Westminster Gas Light and Coke Co. was organized for the purpose of supplying gas for illumination. Because the use of gas was restricted to lighting for nearly a century, it was referred to as illuminating gas and many gas companies are still known today as "gas light companies."

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The first few attempts to sell the new gas lighting in America failed for lack of the right kind of salesman.

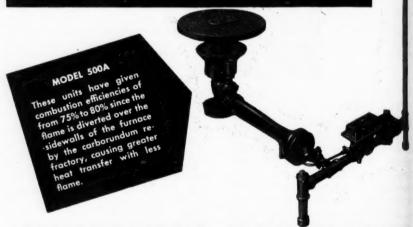
Born in competition, the manufactured gas industry has passed through several major crises during its 128 years of existence in America. A great majority of people continued to use candles for lighting until well after the civil war. Prior to 1885 kerosene lighting gave the gas companies considerable competition but the invention of the Welsbach mantle light, which multiplied the lighting efficiency of gas nearly seven times, saved the day. It was Thomas Edison who gave the gas industry its greatest jolt by inventing the electric light in 1880. For 35 years the gas companies put up a good fight but even the Welsbach light was not good enough to compete with the improved electric lights and lower rates. Instead of folding up, however, the gas companies gradually turned to the field of domestic and commercial cooking and other applications which have proven far greater in volume than gas lighting.

I mention this brief history of the manufactured gas industry because the bottled gas business has entered this same field, performing the same type of service, the only principle difference being that bottled gas is portable and not dependent on city mains. We have bottled gas installa-

^{*}A speech delivered recently before a Maine Rotary Club, slightly abstracted by BUTANE-PROPANE News,—Editor.

CONVERTS COAL AND OIL FURNACES TO L. P. GASES

With the current shortage of solid fuels, the Ransome Domestic Conversion Burner, pictured here, is designed to replace wood, coal, coke, and oil with butane, propane, natural, or manufactured gas in domestic warm air furnaces and small steam or hot water boilers, without other alterations to the heating system. There is a ready-made market for these conversion burners right now. If you are in the heating business, investigate the matter today



RANSOME COMPANY

Designing and Constructing Engineers

4030 HOLLIS STREET . EMERYVILLE, CALIFORNIA

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tions in Maine in the Bangor & Aroostook dining cars, in the Moosehead Lake region, out on Monhegan Island and even at the top of Mt.

Washington.

The bottled gas used in this section of the country is propane, first obtained by separation from wet gas. which also contains natural gasoline and natural gas. The chemical formula of propane is C3H8, indicating that in every molecule of the gas there are three atoms of carbon and eight of hydrogen. Propane and other related gases form what is known as a hydrocarbon series. This series includes methane (CH₄), ethane (C₂H₆), propane (C₃H₈), butane (C₄H₁₀), etc. So definite is this series that if one had been left out even a high school boy would recognize the break in the series. At the lower end of the series we have the bottled gases, commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, while at the upper end are found the gasolines, kerosene, fuel oil, etc.

Propane Is Fine Fuel

Propane has proved to be an ideal fuel gas. It is constant in its heat content. It is clean, being free from impurities, and is highly concentrated in liquid form. A standard 100-lb. cylinder of propane contains the same heat energy as 4,000 cu. ft. of manufactured gas. In other words, approximately 3 cu. ft. of propane in liquid form is equivalent to 4000 cu. ft. of manufactured gas. With the low boiling point of 44° below zero, it vaporizes readily even at the low temperatures encountered in Northern Maine. The safety features of propane also commend it as a fuel gas. It is nonpoisonous, it is less inflammable than manufactured gas and the

products of combustion are harmless.

The present retail bottled gas industry dates back to about 1928, but before going into that I believe you would be interested in the story of Blaugas which was the forerunner of today's bottled gas. Back in 1906 Julius Heilbron of St. Paul, Minn., read in a trade journal of a new type of gas coming into use in Germany. After corresponding with Herman Blau, he and a friend went to Germany and brought back a Blaugas equipment and three cylinders of gas.

Grew Up With the Depression

The retail bottled gas business really got started only a year or two before the depression but emerged from it, along with aviation and rayon, as one of the three industries to make outstanding progress in spite of the hard times. The retail distribution in 1928 was only a little over 21/2 million gallons but had climbed in 1943 to the astonishing volume of 350 million gallons.* This growth represented an average increase each year of over 42%, including the worst years of the depression and 1942-43 when expansion had been severely restricted. The gain in 1943 over 1942 was relatively small in the domestic field but a very marked gain was made in industrial use.

I believe you would be interested in some of the various uses of propane gas aside from the conventional applications such as cooking, water heating and refrigeration. It seems a miracle to many people that refrigeration can

^{*} These figures are for domestic use. The total estimated marketed production of LP-Gases in 1943 was 700,000,000 gallons.

—Editor.

be produced by the application of a small gas flame to a refrigeration unit. But aside from that, propane is itself a refrigerant with a boiling point several degrees lower than that of ammonia. Propane has been used as a refrigerant in an electric refrigerator with very satisfactory results. An even more ingenious application to refrigeration has been developed in connection with large tank installations. The evaporation of any liquid causes refrigeration and in this case, instead of having evaporation take place in the storage tank and cooling the atmosphere it is accomplished inside a cold storage plant where refrigeration is obtained for nothing!

Used for Town Plants

We seldom associate liquefied petroleum gas with the city gas industry but there is a very definite relationship. Propane and butane gases, because of their high heat content, are often used to step up the heat content of manufactured gas to keep it up to the minimum prescribed by law. In many communities propane or butane mixed with air is used to replace manufactured gas. In Calais, Maine, butane-air gas is distributed through the city mains while customers beyond the mains are served by individual propane installations. Here in Portland a large propane installation has served as a standby for heating the gas holder the past two winters.

In the West and Southwest butane is being used increasingly as a motor fuel for trucks and buses. The use of butane results in better mileage, less oil consumption, less expense for upkeep and less frequent engine overhaul.

Liquefied petroleum gas, or LP-Gas as it is frequently called, is admirably suited for emergency use because of its portability. The Red Cross has set up emergency units in times of disaster and has had cooking and water heating facilities available within a few hours. In Easton, Pa., last October. the LP-Gas industry had the rare opportunity of coming to the rescue of a city gas company. At five o'clock one morning a large gas holder ex. ploded and destroyed the gas producing plant. Some 18,000 customers were without gas, including 200 commercial and industrial users and 150 house heating installations. Two hospitals, a children's home, a newspaper, a college and many important war industries were taken care of for the emergency by temporary bottled gas installations.

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A great many people, both users and prospective users, have expressed concern about the continued availability of LP-Gas. There are always those people who worry for fear that the light of the sun will fail in the next million years and that all the coal will be dug and all the wood cut. LP-Gas is a by-product of the oil refineries and just so long as gasoline and oil are produced the by-products will be proportionately available.

Many Industries Have LP-Gas

The industrial demand has had a normal increase as LP-Gas has been in demand in shipyards and other war industries for heating, cutting and heat treating. The New England Shipbuilding Corp., the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Vermont Tap and Die and the American Optical Co. are some of our new customers engaged in war work. From Rochester, N. H., a call came recently to our engineering department for a special burner to heat a large vat of peat moss and certain chemicals for the manufacture of plastics. There was no time to write to manufacturers for information and something had to be made up on the spot. The proper burner was supplied and the reports indicate that it is doing the job satisfactorily.

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News

There is no great loss without some small gain, they say, and that applies to the present situation. This slack period in normal business activity has enabled us to put our house in order and to do a great many things we were too busy to do when business was good. For one thing, we find that we can get along with fewer cylinders. We thought we couldn't do it but we were forced to find a way. It has resulted in a greater economy of operation—not only for today but for tomorrow, as well. Fewer sales have made possible more time for service, which in turn will result in sounder business in the future.

Throughout the industry the chief aim is to contribute as much as possible to the winning of the war regardless of personal interests. Beyond that, we want to keep our business going and show a profit if we can, at least have something to carry on with when the whistles blow and the bells ring and the war is over.

Reemployment Provisions Outlined by Selective Service

The policies and principles governing administration of the reemployment provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 were outlined May 26 by national headquarters of Selective Service in the form of a memorandum issued for the guidance of local boards and the reemployment committeemen attached to the boards.

The memorandum analyzes each

section of the act as it applies to reemployment of veterans.

Highlights of the memorandum include:

Seniority rights accumulate during the veteran's period of active service in the armed forces in the same manner as they would have accumulated had he remained continuously at work in his civilian occupation.

A veteran, in order to claim reinstatement in a position, must be qualified to perform the duties and functions of that position. If unable to qualify for an upgraded job, he is, nevertheless, entitled to a position equal in seniority, status and pay to the one which he left.

A veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay, even though such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a nonveteran with greater seniority.

A veteran is entitled to his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay, and may refuse another, even though the pay is greater and offers other advantages.

Conscientious objectors have no reemployment rights under the law and the Selective Service System has no responsibility to aid them in regaining former positions or obtaining new positions.

Eligible for benefits under the act are persons who entered the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard (male or female) subsequent to May 1, 1940, but the veterans seeking benefits must have a "certificate" indicating satisfactory completion of service in the armed forces.

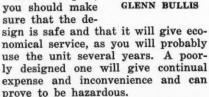
The act requires the veteran to make application for reemployment "within 40 days after he is relieved from" training and service. This is mandatory and compliance is essential if the veteran is to enforce his reemployment rights over the objection of the employer.

Two Safety Relief Valves Recommended

THE transportation of butane and propane by truck is becoming more generally used because of the

shortage of tank cars. Due to this shortage the WPB has been rather liberal in approving new trucks and trailers for this use.

If you are a dealer who is planning on purchasing a new truck tank or trailer transport, you should make sure that the de-



The tanks should be designed to meet the National Board of Fire UnBy GLENN BULLIS

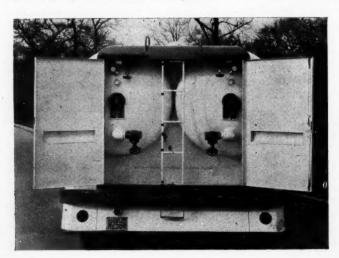
derwriters, Pamphlet No. 58, The Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations and should be approved by the State regulatory board in which they are to be operated.

Hi-Tensile Steel Saves Weight

The tanks preferably should be of hi-tensile steel because the higher tensile strength permits the use of thinner plate, resulting in the saving of approximately 25% in the weight of the tank. This is especially important in tanks designed for propant because of the higher pressure.

The liquid or unloading valves should be of sufficient size to permit rapid unloading. Time used in loading or unloading is time wasted. This time is increased considerably by the used undersize valves. Outlets should be in sump to assure complete drainage.

It seems preferable that two safe



Valve arrangements rear of dual true port tank of he Namar Boiler & Tan Co., Tulsa, Okla

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The uniformly high quality and dependability of Warren's Butane and Propane are the result of rigid manufacturing standards and years of experience in the industry. Warren's plants are strategically located in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Illinois and Arkansas. Adequate terminals and storage facilities also strategically located, plus Warren's large fleet of tank cars, insure speedy delivery service to all markets. While the war effort has first call on Warren production and facilities, our ability to meet the needs of our regular customers has been both a challenge and a source of satisfaction to the Warren organization.

WARREN

PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Manufacturers, Exporters and Marketers of Natural Gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Chemical Chade Hydrocarbons ty relief valves be used, one in each end of the tank. This will reduce the possibilities of the tank getting in such a position, as on a hill, where the relief valve will be popping liquid instead of vapor. As in steam boilers, the popping of steam rapidly reduces pressure; withdrawal of the water will not materially reduce pressure. Relief valves should never be vented into any type of protective cabinet but should be directed up from the tank into free space. Relief valves should be on top of the tanks with some protective device to prevent damage if truck capsizes and should be of such design as to direct the flow of vapor upward when popping.

Discharge Above Cab

If fuel tanks utilizing butane for fuel are used, the relief valves from these tanks should be piped so that they discharge above cab. The pipe should be of sufficient size so as not to reduce discharge area.

The muffler should be taken from

customary position and supported under the front bumper. This is a relatively inexpensive operation and gives added protection from backfires of the motor. This is especially important when a pump driven from power take-off is used.

Important Points to Check

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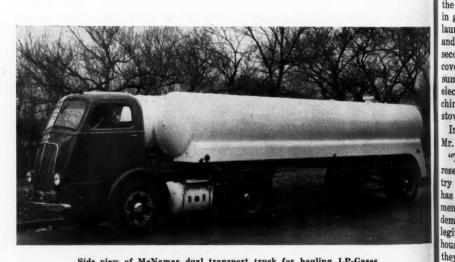
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Compute the load carefully so as not to overload your truck or trailer. The life of these war tires make this especially important. Check the state laws where any unit is to be used for axle loading and overall lengths. If the unit is a semi-trailer, check location of king-pin and rear wheels to get an even distribution. Try to use the same size tires all around as this eliminates the necessity of carrying extra spare tires.

By all means buy your unit from some experienced manufacturer. Plan the purchase so that you will not be in a big rush for delivery next winter when the need will be especially

urgent.



Side view of McNamar dual transport truck for hauling LP-Gases.

Families of Today Vote "Gas" In National Consumer Survey

N EMAND for consumers' durable goods and appliances today is close to the levels immediately preceding the war, but a large number of families intend to use their savings for buying or building a house before purchasing durable goods, W. Y. Elliott, War Production Board Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, said June 1 in making public the results of the Office of Civilian Requirements' third nationwide survey of consumer requirements.

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In the survey, made during April by enumerators from the Bureau of the Census, buying information was sought from about 4500 families, selected as proportionately representative of the total population.

The Order of Demand

Among 11 appliances covered in the survey, washing machines are now in greatest demand (due to restricted laundry services), with electric irons and mechanical refrigerators in close second and third positions. Other items covered, in the order of present consumer preference, were cooking stoves, electric toasters, radios, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, heating stoves, electric fans, and water heaters.

In announcing the survey results, Mr. Elliott said:

"The information obtained from representative families all over the country shows that the American public has conserved its household equipment and appliances and the present demand for these items is largely for legitimate replacement needs or from households which now need appliances they did not have before the war, only 29% had an old one that was

Among all of the 4488 households interviewed, 44% said they would buy one or more of the listed appliance items at once if they were available, while 56% said they would not buy any of these items immediately, even if there were plenty of all of them in the stores.

Table 1 shows the demand only from households that would purchase the items for their own use. For some of the items, such as refrigerators and stoves, this demand may be substantially increased when they are readily available by purchases which apartment house owners and landlords generally might make for the benefit of their tenants, Mr. Elliott said.

Most of the families reporting that they would buy one or more appliance items immediately would buy out of current income. A total of 76% said that they would buy, out of earnings, 45%, or on installments, 31%. Only 18% indicated an intention to use savings to buy the item they wanted.

Poor Laundry Service to Blame

The families expressing a desire to buy one or more of the items if plenty were available were also asked why they needed the first-choice item at once. For all first choices, regardless of item, 42% said they needed a new one because their old one was unsatisfactory and 56% wanted the item because they did not have it. These percentages varied considerably from item to item. Among those for whom washing machine was the first choice,

TABLE 1. FAMILIES WHO WOULD BUY DURABLE GOODS AND APPLIANCES
IF ALL WERE READILY AVAILABLE

_1	Number of 1	$Respondents^*$	Estimated U.S.	Total Who	Would Buy
Item	Would Buy First	Would Buy Second	Total, First and Second Purchases	Number of Respondents*	Estimate U. S. Tota
Washing machine	337	134	3,935,676	510	4,261,560
Electric iron		116	3,568,012	481	4,019,236
Mechanical refrigerator		113	3,484,452	458	3,827,048
Cooking stoves-total.	235	99	2,709,904	379	3,166,924
-gas	92	50	1,186,552	159	1,328,604
—oil	58	. 14	601,632	80	668,480
-wood or coal	56	15	593,276	81	676,836
-electric	29	20	409,444	59	493,004
Electric toaster	195	90	2,381,460	383	3,200,348
Radio	154	89	2,030,508	321	2,682,27
Vacuum cleaner	140	76	1,804,896	286	2,389,81
Sewing machine	128	89	1,813,252	278	2,322,96
Heating stoves-total	72	34	885,736	147	1,228,32
-wood or coal	43	13	467,936	70	584,92
—gas	13	10	192,188	35	292,46
- portable electric	9	2	91,916	16	133,69
—oil	7	9	133,696	26	217,25
Electric fan	67	64	1,094,636	178	1,487,36
Water heater—total	48	19	559,852	93	777,10
-gas	24	5	242,324	40	334,24
-electric	14	5	158,764	31	259,03
-wood or coal	9	6	125,340	17	142,05
—oil	1	3	33,424	5	41,78

^{*} Of the 4,488 households interviewed.

unsatisfactory, while 69% has none now but want one. Moreover, within this 69% more than one-third gave "Difficulty with Services" as the reason for needing a washing machine.

So far as the representative character of the respondents and the number of interviews are concerned, the survey results may be regarded as accurate within a very small margin of error. The responses, however, indicate only the intentions and attitudes of the respondents at the time they were interviewed and therefore do not reflect the size of the potential market under conditions which will prevail when the various items cov-

ered are actually back in quantity production, OCR pointed out.

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It is particularly interesting to gus men to note that the demand for gus ranges, heating stoves and water heaters greatly exceeds the desire for electric or oil appliances.

Three California Men Form Butane Partnership

Roy Welsh, Roger Tittle and L. A Willis have entered into partnership to engage in the sale of butane in Kings county, California.

Their headquarters will be just west of the City of Corcoran.

CURRENT READING

• Reviews of new books, pamphlets and articles published in recent magazines of interest to technicians and executives in the liquefied petroleum gas industry.

Limiting Isothermal Flow in Pipes —R. C. Binder. Transactions, A.S.M.E., April, 1944, pp. 221-223. An explicit formulation is given for the limiting isothermal flow of a gas in a horizontal pipe. For isothermal flow, the ratio of critical pressures to initial pressure equals the initial Mach number times the square root of the ratio of specific heats. The critical pressure ratio for isothermal flow is higher than that for adiabatic flow. Some comparisons are drawn between isothermal, adiabatic, and incompressible flow.

Designing Condensers—Estimating Their Capacities — R. E. Peck and L. A. Bromley. "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," April, 1944, pp. 312-316. A solution for the amount of condensate a given condenser will deliver is presented so that almost no trial and error is involved in the calculations. In design calculations, the length of the condenser tubes may be solved immediately when the desired amount of condensate, its physical properties, and the operating conditions are known.

How to Use Manometers to Measure Pressure Difference—R. E. Gould. "Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning," April, 1944, pp. 204-206. Four basic types of manometers are discussed by the author, who points out the application of each to problems met with by test and other engineers

engaged in heating, piping or air conditioning work. The first type considered gives a direct reading of pressure differential in feet of the fluid flowing, the second is a diminishing manometer used when the differential to be measured is large, the third is an enlarging type used when the differential to be measured is small, and the fourth is a type using two fluids different from the one being measured and where the pressure differential which is to be measured is small.

High-Pressure Pipe-Line Research —F. W. Laverty and F. M. McNall. Transactions, A.S.M.E., April, 1944, pp. 215-219. In estimating gas-pipeline costs prior to undertaking the detailed design, it has been the practice generally to utilize graphical determinations of such variables as pipeline diameter, compressor station spacing, operating pressures and the like. The graphical method is a timeconsuming process however, entailing the preparation and consideration of a large number of curves. The purpose of this paper is to show the derivation of an empirical equation containing all of the design variables, to which the methods of the differential calculus may be applied to yield a general series of expressions for the most economical design of any pipe line.

A Colorimetric Method for Determining the Water Vapor Content in Fuel Gases, Utilizing the Evelyn Colorimeter—R. J. Pfister and D. J. Kerley. A.S.T.M. Bulletin, March, 1944, pp. 17-22. A technique is described for determining moisture in fuel

JULY-1944

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gases, using the Evelyn photoelectric colorimeter. The analysis requires a sample of condensate frozen out at -70°C. from a measured volume of gas. By trial or by experience enough gas is sampled to yield about \(\frac{1}{4} \) g. of water. The increase in weight of the absorption tube after warming and venting to the atmosphere gives, after deduction for its approximate water content, the nonaqueous diluent present in the sample. To this condensate 25 ml. of water indicator solution (0.1% cobaltous bromide in butanol) are added and the transmission is read in the Evelyn colorimeter at 74.0°F., using the 660 mu band filter. Three calibration graphs are used. First, one to correct, if necessary, the transmission of the indicator solution for a slight deviation in temperature from the standard operating temperature of 74.0°F.; second, one to correct the transmission of the indicator solution for nonaqueous condensate as indicated by the total weight of condensate; third, one to convert the corrected transmission to water content of the gas sampled. Results from both field and laboratory tests indicate that water contents may be determined to within $\pm 3\%$ of the absolute value of the moisture present.

New Peaks in Fuel Consumption and Auto Output Forecast by 1950—C. L. Burrill. "National Petroleum News," March 8, 1944, pp. 32, etc. The author, analyzing industry surveys, finds gasoline demand should rise 29% to handle new registrations by end of decade; he bases study on first full year of peace starting in 1946.

Servicing Fuel-Injection Nozzles—P. H. Schweitzer, "Oil and Gas Journal," March 30, 1944, pp. 97, 100, 102. The most serious problem in diesel-

engine maintenance and operation in the proper care of the nozzles which inject the fuel into the cylinders. The article deals with the causes of nozzle trouble, preventive steps, testing diagnosing, correction and cleaning nozzles, the freeing of stuck needle and reassembling of the injectors.

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Interrelationship of Plastics and Chemicals-J. W. Raynolds. Chemistry and Metallurgy, March 1944, pp. 109 113. The brilliant progress that ha been made by the plastics industri is well known, but much less is known about its importance as a market for chemicals. As the production of cells lose resins soars to a rate of 135,560 000 lb., and vinyl resins expand from a production of 72,000,000 lb. in 194 to 212,000,000 projected for the coming year, and others likewise make great strides, so goes the demand for chemical raw materials, styrene, chlo rine, phenol, and a host of others. order to meet these requirements. has been necessary to construct man new facilities.

Chart for Distillation of Binar Mixtures—J. W. Faassen. "Industria and Engineering Chemistry," March 1944, pp. 248-252. This chart provide a rapid means for approximating the number of theoretical plates and corresponding reflux ratios for problem in the distillation of binary mixtures.

Application of Unit Operations of Fractionation and Other Vaporization Processes—R. L. Huntington. "Petroleum Refiner," April, 1944, pp. 105-108. Article 3. A study of hydrocal bon mixtures.

Concepts and Methods of Cathod Protection—J. M. Pearson. "Petrolem Engineer," April, 1944, pp. 199, et Part 2. Part 1 in March issue.

BUTANE-PROPANE New

THE TRADE

Daniel W. Payne, 77, president and board chairman of Payne Furnace & Supply Co., Inc., Beverly Hills, died May 26. Death followed a lingering illness of several years, resulting in partial retirement.

During this time his son, El Roy L. Payne, has been active head of the business as vice president and general

manager.

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New

P. B. Wiske, 56, sales service manager of Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind., died of a heart attack June 5 while attending the Midwest Section meeting of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Wiske, who has been associated with Servel as a retail stores manager, regional sales manager, and sales service manager, came with the company Jan. 1, 1932. He was formerly associated with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Geo. S. Jones, Jr., vice president in charge of sales at Servel, Inc., was elected president of the National Fed-

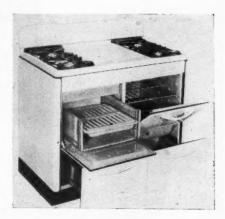
eration of Sales Executives recently in their second wartime conference at the Edgewater Beach hotel in Chicago.

Mr. Jones, who has served on the board of the Federation for several years succeeds Harry C. Anderson of the



G. S. JONES, JR.

A. B. Dick Co., of Chicago, who became chairman of the board.



Large-sized model Grand range, now in production.

The Grand Home Appliance Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that a new large-sized grand gas range with many "usability" features is now in production.

Some of the features of this new range are a width of 40 in.; a charcolator broiler; a new light-colored porcelain enamel lining for the oven and broiler; divided top—two simmer burners on the left and two simmer burners on the right plus one giant burner; a roomy, fully-insulated 18-in.-wide oven; flush-to-the-floor, porcelain enamel base, and two large, usable, storage drawers for pots and pans.

Bryant Heater Co., Cleveland, is playing a part in two very interesting war developments. It is supplying dehumidifiers which are used in stratosphere chambers for testing the flight reactions of army flyers. There are



The Industry Looks to the Leader

For Better Jank Values!

A Good Point to Remember—Economy Butane Systems are safety engineered. You can rely on EVERY Economy System being built absolutely in strict accordance with the A.S.M.E. Code!

Buy War Bonds!

DALLAS TANK

WELDING COMPANY, INC.
201-5 W. COMMERCE ST. DALLAS, TEXAS

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more than 20 such installations in the country, all equipped with Bryant dehumidifiers, and another is being constructed by the army air forces at Wright Field, Ohio.

Through regulation of air pressure, temperature and moisture, the stratosphere chambers are able to simulate any altitude condition up to 40,000 ft.

Bryant also is supplying dehumifiers which are used in the manufacture of penicillin, the new "wonder drug."

The Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio announced June 26 a new postwar distribution policy, which calls for selling exclusively through wholesale specialty distributors.

Termed a "tooling up of its distribution machinery for postwar selling" by Stanley C. Bernhardt, vice president in charge of sales, this new distribution policy, according to Mr. Bernhardt, is the result of many months of study, scores of interviews with many dealers and distributors, thorough analysis of production and distribution costs, and charting of every significant trend in the industry and in the national economy.

An important part of the program, Mr. Bernhardt adds, is greatly increased production, so the factory's expanded facilities may be utilized, but with concentration on a small number of models in each line.

Tappan Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio, has placed in the hands of the firm's representatives an elaborate 1944 portfolio for presentation to dealers and prospects. Twenty-four pages of text and illustration tell the Tappan story—the history of the company's advertising; reprints of current national magazine advertising, the sales

training and kitchen planning programs and the research now being done anticipating postwar ranges.

Mention is made of Tappan wartime products, including a wide line from wing tank covers, and auxiliary gasoline tanks, to galleys and hot food storage equipment for the army and navy air forces.

Alvin R. Bravender has been appointed Northwest distributor of the Ruud Manufacturing Co. He will make

> his headquarters in Portland, Ore.

Other lines handled by Mr. Bravender are Tappan ranges, Humphrey space heaters and Vulcan commercial and restaurant equipment.



A. R. BRAVENDER

Under WPB rulings, the only

automatic water heater that Rudd is now permitted to manufacture is the Ruud "600" series. This is exactly the same unit manufactured in pre-war except that the dip-tube has been eliminated and the cold water intake is at the drain valve. This unit has a metal jacket and is made in three sizes: 20, 30 and 40 gallon tanks.

American Stove Co. forecasts a postwar market for 12,900,000 new gas ranges. This huge total is arrived at by figuring approximately 6,900,000 new ranges will be needed for replacement, 4,500,000 new ranges will be required by war brides and approximately 1,500,000 new ranges will be required for new homes to be built during the first six months of peace.

Setting up the 12,900,000 figure as

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a target for its utility and dealer accounts to shoot at, the American Stove Co. has its sights leveled at this same target in a new national advertising and promotion program getting under way.

The Detroit-Michigan Stove Co., following recent revision of the order L-23-c announces resumption of pro-



The interior of the new domestic gas range to be manufactured by the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.

duction of a standard domestic model of each of the Garland and Detroit Jewel gas ranges.

The new models are full size, full porcelain, the announcement states, with many pre-war features, including four top burners with separate simmering flames, automatic top lighter, ball bearing drawer type broiler and heavily insulated oven with inner seal door construction. An extra large utility compartment and a large utility drawer are also provided.

Colonel W. F. Rockwell, president of Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Co.,

has announced the following change on the executive staff:

N. J. Kenny, formerly general manager of the National Meter Division in Brooklyn, has been transferred to the home offices in Pittsburgh when he will serve as assistant to Colone Rockwell.

A. R. Whittaker, formerly factory manager of the National Meter Division, will assume the duties of general manager and has been placed in complete charge of all functions at the Brooklyn factory.

F. C. Arens has been appointed district manager of the Boston office and Richard H. Smith has been placed in charge of water meter sales for the New England territory.

Henry H. Morse, vice-president of the Florence Stove Co., Gardner Mass., in an address May 9, in Chicago before the annual meeting of the Association of Gas Appliance an Equipment Manufacturers, urged continuation of price control with fundamental changes which will allow business to operate without hampering restrictions.

"Whatever success price control has attained may be credited to the coperation of business which voluntarily complied with regulations that could not otherwise have been enforced," Mr. Morse reminded.

"Business has demonstrated in willingness to forego its present rights to assure a post-war world of free enterprise, limitless opportunity and the perpetuation of the democratic way of life," he continued However, he pointed out, in setting up an office for the control of price (OPA), it was not the intention of Congress to have OPA control profits

"Early in its career," Mr. More commented, "OPA promised that com-

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Tite Seal



Lasting Us The Earth

- TITE SEAL stops all leakage of LP gases and liquids.
- TITE SEAL lubricates, cushions shocks and allows easy disassembly.
- TITE SEAL preserves and complements all kinds of gaskets, packings and washers.
- TITE SEAL has been tried, tested and proven.

Brush-On TiteSeal is the ideal compound for gas plant maintenance, installation and service work. Packed in 4 oz., pint, quart and gallon containers.



For additional information

TiteSeal WRITE

Leak-Proof Heat-Proof Non-Hardening

RADIATOR SPECIALTY COMPANY
LOS ANGELES CHARLOTTE, N. C. TORONTO

New JULY - 1944

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petitive positions would be preserved. The original intent of Congress was clear, and the subsequent actions of Congress have made its position even more clear.

Strongly affirming the need for reenactment of a price control act June 30 this year, Mr. Morse pointed out that fundamental changes should be made in the Act so that it will accomplish its original purpose without hamstringing industry or changing business practices.

H. M. Bersaw, of Mankato, Minn., joined the sales organization of Renown Stove Co., Owosso, Mich., on June 1, according to announcement made by M. J. Turck, Renown's sales manager.

Mr. Bersaw be-



H. M. BERSAW

comes territory manager for Renown in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and western Wisconsin. He is well known to retailers in that area, where he has sold stoves and other major appliances for the past 20 years.

Fisher Governor Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, has announced the appointment of Carl Johnson and Ed. E. Scott as its sales representatives in Memphis, Tenn. Territory to be handled includes parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas—all adjacent to Memphis.

The appointment became effective April 10, and offices have been established in the Dermon Bldg., Third and Court, Memphis.

Exporters' New Form Include Priority With License

A new form, FEA 419, combines a single document the application export license (FEA 119) and that priorities assistance (WPB-541).

The new form should be used in cases where exporters hold export censes or release certificates (except the British Program License whether the form BSC-1 will be continued use), as well as priorities assistant where either WPB-541 is now now in the property of the prop

FEA 119 should continue to be us where no priorities assistance is need of where such assistance would obtained on a form other than WP 541

Use of the new form renders unecessary submission of WPB-s with export license applications what applying for preference ratings to materials for export. The use of FE 419 in the instances noted above to come mandatory after June 30, 1944

F. W. Butler Is Named Vice President of Carter Oil

F. W. Butler has been elected vice president of the Carter Oil () and named manager of the sales is partment, President O. C. Schorp is announced.

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Mr. Butler has been connected with the Standard Oil Co. of Louisian since 1921, and for the last eight year has been division manager of the company's Tennessee operations, with headquarters in Memphis.

As manager of Carter's sales partment, Mr. Butler will be in char of all refinery products sales. I appointment closely follows the capany's recent expansion of refinant marketing activities in the Norwest division.

* If You Are Interested in PERFORMANCE rather than CLAIMS

Users say this of

Our Roper Butane Pump has delivered 4,000,000 gallons since 1941 and is still going strong.

- Upkeep on our Roper Butane Pump has been 33½ cents
- Our Roper Butane Pumps have pumped over 3,000,000 gallons since 1941.

(NAMES UPON REQUEST)



per year for 3 years.



ROPER
Rotary Pumps

Write for Bulletin 757

GEO. D. ROPER CORP., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

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ARE YOU READY TO SELL?

Appliance Men Forecast LP-Gas Marke

RECENTLY, Butane-Propane News invited officials of appliance manufacturing firms to express their opinions regarding what LP-Gas dealers might best do now and after the war to be ready for the expansion of the industry that is expected

A number of replies were published in the June issue (pages 28-33) and more appear this month. Dealers and distributors of appliances, equipment and fuel will do well to heed the advice and suggestions of those who have a national outlook .-

Our Obligation: To Plan

By R. G. LOGUE

Vice President, Ward Heater Co., Los Angeles

W E are in an all-out war. We are sure that we are going to win. On that assumption, we should be

looking forward to the time when the world will be at peace. Unquestionably in that era butane and propane gases, together with the necessary appliances and accessories, will have a tremendous sales appeal which probably will approach almost a boom.



R. G. LOGUE

At the present time we are greatly restricted both as to the gas and to the appliances which it serves. No doubt in the immediate future restrictions which now govern the business will be gradually amended. I am surfact that a great many manufacturers, in I has cluding ourselves, are going to have ready to serve the liquefied petr leum gas industry as soon as we ar permitted. My advice to every deals and operator in the industry is take advantage immediately of ever modification which the government relations permits and step into the picture will years, whatever gas and appliances the gor secure ernment's modifications permit.

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I believe that time is going to be the every essence of successful operation tinua Grasp the opportunity as soon as it growt offered. Do not wait for the final of justin points mination of the war. All of the per youth sonnel that is necessary for the su ity, a cessful and victorious end to the expect battle has been conscripted. We dly be the home front who could not contract the distribution of the distr tribute physically have done our sharial market materially. We on the home from ances have been somewhat blessed by mances having to physically take part i are a fighting this battle, but we at many strongly obligated to plan for the have to future of our industry which we conver come immediately following the peace them.

We. as manufacturers, are plant w ning new and better appliances. You Hun as distributors and dealers, should a this time take thought of the obligate se tions that are going to be forced upo Kitch you. Undoubtedly the greatest opportment tunity in the career of our busine include will be open to those of us who tall plays advantage of it immediately after the people conflict has ceased. Take advanta ities of the favorable conditions as soon This This, possible. As far as our company ence concerned, we can assure you that will give every assistance necessal maker heir 1 within our power.

72

Millions of Prospects

By JOHN A. FRY

President, Detroit-Michigan Stove Co., Detroit

am su Na remarkably short time, LP-Gas ers, has proved its economic value to hough the service it renders its

petr users. From a we ar comparative undeale known, it has, y is over a period of ever colatively few of ever relatively few ernment vears, earned a tre with secure position in the got industry, and o bethevery indication ration tinuation of its as it growth. As an in-nal collustry, it has the per youth and viril-the swity, and may be to the expected to rap-

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JOHN A. FRY

We dly broaden and expand.

That there is a tremendous potenr shart there is a tremendous poten-ial market for postwar LP-Gas appli-by mances no one seems to doubt. There part i are actually millions of prospects, we ar many of whom already want, and for the have the money to buy, the numerous ich witenveniences LP-Gas service offers them. They want modern gas ranges, e plantot water heaters, refrigerators.

es. You Hundreds of thousands of women hould are seeing the Libby-Owens-Ford ed upt "Kitchen of Tomorrow" in depart-t oppn ment stores throughout the country. busing included in the visitors to these diswho tai plays are a surprising number of fter beople from rural sections, smaller vanta ities and towns, and suburban areas.

Soon This, as an example, is concrete evithat lence of the interest American homeecessar nakers have in their homes and in heir kitchens.

The position that LP-Gas and LP-Gas appliances will attain in the postwar market and rewards, in the form of profits, will be in ratio to the amount of well-directed effort put into the job by those of us in the industry. If the serious thought and planning now being devoted to this subject by those connected with the industry as a whole may be taken as a criterion, continued increasing use of LP-Gas and healthy growth of the industry is assured.

What the Dealer Should Do

By W. B. EVANS

President, Tennessee Enamel Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.

66 N Spite of Wartime Restrictions, Sales Doubled Since 1940,"

"Farms are Vir-Markets." gin "Wartime LP-Gas Applications to Continue Postwar." The facts behind these headlines present convincing evidence that we in the liquefied petroleum gas industry face an almost unlimited future.



W. B. EVANS

Let us not be-

come too enthusiastic over these great possibilities and fail to develop our markets intelligently. Every home, off the public utility gas mains, as well as all industrial plants, are potential users of liquefied petroleum gases and equipment for space heating, central heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, cooking, water heating, and other services. Every one of these potential customers, large and small, should be reached now and made fully aware of the advantages of this modern fuel. The recently launched publicity program of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association is doing much toward this end.

However, for desired results, the individual dealer must supplement the association's national campaign by concentrated promotional efforts in his particular territory. His present promotional program should be built around educational and consumer acceptance advertising, personal contacts, and demonstrations. A study should be made to learn the appliance replacement needs of existing customers, bearing in mind that those customers who are taking advantage of only one or two of the services of liquefied petroleum gases are the best

prospects for additional appliant

Also, a thorough survey should made of post-war prospects so their requirements might be tabula along with those of present cumers. This information is essential any well-planned sales campai which should be ready to be planted into effect the day present restricts are lifted.

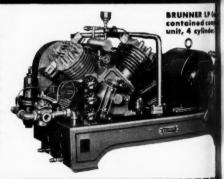
It all adds up to this: Intellig and complete market analyses, a ported by effective promotional active, all planned in advance with emmember of the industry cooperate are the first steps toward taking vantage of the great opportunit that lie ahead. Continued cooperate plus sound business and merchanding policies, will assure us of hold and strengthening our position in field after the war in the face of a competition.

YOU LOSE 500 TO 1000 LBS. of LP Gas in every tank car unloaded

salvag

You pay for this residue vapor poundage and for its transportation! It cannot be recovered by an ordinary liquid pump, but it can be recovered with the Brunner LP Gas Unit, a compressor assembly that pumps volatile liquids and salvages their residue vapor. Unloading, too, is speeded. When you buy a Brunner LP Gas Unit you buy a pump that has world wide acceptance and is the best for the purpose, regardless of the price paid. The savings effected liquidate the investment in a short time. On any liquid petroleum handling problem consult: Brunner Manufacturing Co., Utica, N.Y., U.S. A.







WRITE FOR T NEW FREE BOO

LY

It describes the Brunner! and contains more illustral grams, tables and valid mation on the handling! than any booklet ever is

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Stay at Your Battle Stations.

MANAGEMENT - LABOR

JULY 29th 100% 95% 90%

—The 5th War Loan Drive is still on, July 29th is the last payday in the drive.

The U.S. Treasury has set the overall goal at \$16,000,000,000-\$6,000,000,000 from individuals alone. This is the biggest sum ever asked of the American people—and it must be raised!

Keep fighting. Tighten up your 5th War Loan Drive organization. Step up your solicitation tempo. Drive! Drive!! Drive!!! Hit your Plant Quota's 100% mark with a bang that'll proclaim to all the world that the U.S. Home Front is solidly in back of the Fighting Front.

Need help? Need ideas? Call on the Chairman of your War Finance Committee.

Here's the Quota Plan:

1. Plant quotas are to be established on the basis riant quotas are to be established on the passs of an average \$100 cash (not maturity value) purchase per employee.

2. Regular Payroll Savings deductions made during the drive accounting period will be credited

3. Employees are expected to contribute toward raising the cash quota by buying extra 5th War Loan Bonds: 1—Outright by cash. 2—By extra installment deductions. 3—By extra installment deductions. toward the plant quota. stallment deductions plus cash.

Example: JOHN DOE Mfg. Co. —1,000 Employees 1,000 employees x \$100-\$100,000 Cash Quota

Regular Payroll deductions during the eight weekly payroll Accounting Periods of June and July.

30,000

\$70,000 (to be raised by sales of extra Bonds)



BACK THE ATTACK—SELL MORE THAN BEFORE

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

BUTANE-PROPANE News

This is an official U.S. Treasury adv.—prepared under the auspices of Treasury Department and War Adv. Council

T-1835 4 x 5 3-4 in. Industrial Trade Papers-July, 1944 100 Screen

ILY-1944



Be Prepared Take Advantage of Heater Releases When Rationing Restrictions Are Lifted

Alert Dealers and Distributors are urged to keep their eyes on BRILLIANT FIRE. . . To note latest releases of BRILLIANT FIRE Gas Heater models to the trade . . To be prepared to take full advantage of any easing of restrictions as announcements are made.

Lafest BRILLIANT FIRE Bulletin No. 460 D lists an excellent range of styles and sizes . . . Vented and Unvented Circulators, Radiant Front and Enclosed models, Bath and Wall Heaters and Radiant Heaters. For Natural, Manufactured, Butane and Propane Gas.

Copy of Bulletin No. 460-D, together with Prices and Discounts, mailed upon request. Write today.

The OHIO FOUNDRY & MANUFACTURING COMPANY Est. 1846

STEUBENVILLE

OHIO

Keep Old Trucks Running For New Ones Are Scarce

In a drive to rehabilitate mount transportation facilities, the Office of Defense Transportation has called upon all passenger car owners and truck and bus operators "to make vehicle maintenance and rehabilitation their primary 1944 objective."

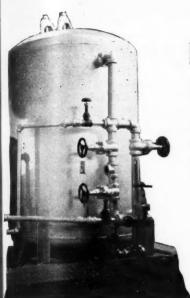
ODT officials said, "There must he no bogging down of transportation facilities. It is evident now, that was demands will prevent replacements in any appreciable number during the year. The few trucks and buses that are built and released will be a drop in the bucket to needs."

They explained that the stockpil of new 1941 model trucks has be practically exhausted. While 194 manufacturing schedules include 64,000 medium weight trucks, 24,000 heavy trucks and 28,000 trailers, on about 25% of these trucks are scheduled for production during the fin half of this year.

On the other side of the pictur ODT pointed out that replacement parts and rehabilitation procedure had "decidedly improved" during the past six months. All operators as urged to take immediate steps to make habilitate their equipment and as sured them government support.

WPB Puts On Essential List Commercial Cooking Items

Manufacturers of commercial cooling and dishwashing equipment we advised by the War Production Boar June 3 that the following items equipment have been placed on the essential list of the War Manpow Commission: Bakers' stoves, broiled fryers, griddles, hot plates, roasting ovens, baking ovens, ranges, toasted urns, vegetable steamers, steamers,



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PERFORMANCE

American Pressure Tanks for Butane and Propane service are specially made to meet individual requirements. American Pressure Tanks are known for their efficient, economical service and have been selected for use on many nationally known projects.

Address your inquiries regarding your special problems to

AMERICAN

PIPE AND STEEL CORP.

Manufacturers and Distributors
ALHAMBRA CALIFORNIA



Smooth Sailing

SPECIFY

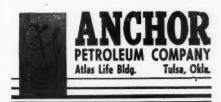
ANCHORGAS

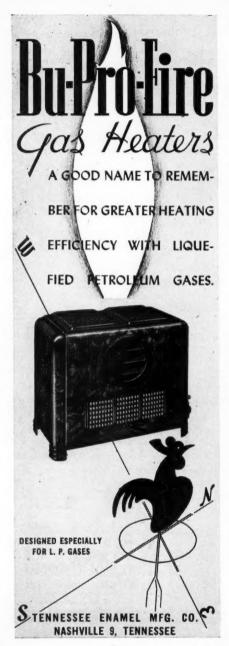
There is smooth going for those who tie-up with Anchor as a dependable source for Butane-Propane.

S, Step Anchorgas is favorably known and gaining brewer nore friends every day.

Our chief business is the production, manufacturing and distributing of Butane-Propane wholesale.

Prompt attention to every order and carrying out contracts as agreed has earned for us a good reputation. There is much satisfaction and profit in handling Anchorgas, a high quality dependable fuel.





How To Fight Many Kinds of Fires

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M OST incipient fires* can be put out in a fraction of a minute, if the extinguisher operator knows how to use his equipment to best advantage.

In fighting a fire in ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, textiles, etc.), the extinguisher stream should be aimed at the base of what is burning, and not at the smoke and flames. Application should be continued until the fire is completely out. Then the operator should search the remains for glowing embers and drench thoroughly any that he finds.

Operator Should Use Care

Fires in flammable liquids generally fall into two categories—those in containers of liquids, and those in spills. If a foam, vaporizing liquid or loaded stream extinguisher is used the operator should play the extinguisher stream against the far inside wall of the container just above the burning surface. This will avoid splashing and permit a natural spread of the extinguishant back over the burning surface. Where possible, the operator should walk around the container while directing the stream so as to get maximum coverage during the discharge period. Where an operator using a foam or loaded stream extinguisher must remain at a considerable distance from a container of burning liquid, the extinguishant, directed at a high angle, may be allowed to fall lightly on the burning surface. In no case, how-

^{*} This article prepared by Safety Research Institute, Inc., New York City.

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If a carbon dioxide extinguisher is used, best results can be obtained by directing the discharge as close to the burning surface as possible, starting nearest the operator and then progressing forward, moving the discharge horn slowly from side to side. The discharge should be continued even after the flames have been extinguished, to cool the liquid and prevent a possible reflash.

In fighting fires in spills, the operator should put out the flames nearest him first, and then slowly sweep out the fire as he advances along its path.

Shut Off Electric Current

Fires in electrical equipment should be fought the same way as those in ordinary combustible materials. vaporizing liquid or carbon dioxide extinguishers are used, the operator can advance as close to the fire as necessary before the current is turned off-though best practice is always to turn off the current first. If water or water solution extinguishers are used (though they are not recommended for fires in electrical equipment), the equipment must be made electrically dead before application begins; otherwise damaging shortcircuits can result and, if the voltage is high, a harmful charge may travel up the hose stream to the operator.

A few general safety rules should be kept in mind. The operator should stand as far from the fire as conditions, and effective use of the extinguishing agent, will allow. In the case of a 2½-gal. soda-acid extinguisher, the effective horizontal discharge length is from 30 to 40 feet; in that of a 15-lb. carbon dioxide type, about 6 feet. The operator should maintain his position between the fire and an exit to permit ready

At Work!

FOR THE ARMED FORCES IN TIME OF WAR

Ready To Serve Private Industry Again When Peace Returns

VIKING PUMPS

"You Can't Buy A Better Unit For Any Rotary Pumping Job"



Viking Rotary Pumps operate on the famous "gear within a gear" principle, with only two moving parts. This is the secret of their rugged, dependable, carefree service. Write for Bulletin 2300 which gives complete information about Viking Pumps widely used today in the butane-propane industry. It's FREE.

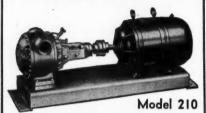
VIKING PUMP

CEDAR FALLS

IOWA

World's Largest Manufacturer of Rotary Pumps

SMITH BUTANE-PROPANE PUMPS



STANDARD EQUIPMENT

With Leading LPG Engineers

MODEL 210 (Above) • 2" pipe size. Capacity 50 GPM at 1750 RPM for direct connecting to electric motor.

MODEL 211 • 2" pipe size. Capacity 50 GPM at 500 RPM for tank truck direct connected to power take-off.

MODEL 300 • 3" pipe size. Capacity 100 GPM at 1750 RPM for direct connecting to electric motor.

MODEL 301 • 3" pipe size. Capacity 100 GPM at 500 RPM for large transport service direct connected to power take-off drive.

BALANCED GEAR CONSTRUCTION RELIEVES BEARING LOADS

FLUID SEALED PACKING BOX ELIMINATES HAZARDOUS LEAKS

250 LBS. WORKING PRESSURE

Complete Assemblies
Including Motors
Write for literature and prices.

SMITH Precision Products COMPANY

escape; and, if the fire is outdoom or in the path of a strong draft, he should stand to windward (his back to the wind). As soon as the fire is out, the area should be thoroughly ventilated.

"Suitability of Different Kinds of Fire Extinguishers" and "How to Operate Extinguishers" appeared in the May and June issues, respectively, of BUTANE-PROPANE News, pages 93 and 86.

Mechanical Refrigerator Stockpile Drops Lower

The stockpile of new household mechanical refrigerators has been reduced to about 15% of its original size early in 1942, when production was stopped, and only highly essential military and public health needs can be met, the War Production Board said May 18.

Consideration is given to written applications (on Form WPB-882) for household mechanical refrigerators for food preservation purposes at Army and Navy camps, posts, and ships' service stores; for military, governmental, professional, institutional, or industrial use in the storage of vaccines, serums, biologicals, and blood plasma; for research and testing laboratories developing critical materials or products to be used directly in connection with the war program for the storage of materials which cannot be preserved at normal atmospheric temperatures; and for In addition. similar essential uses. applications from owners or operators of certain war housing projects are given consideration if accompanied by a statement from the claimant agency concerned that the quantity of ice available is insufficient or that no ice delivery service is available.

Applications from individuals, either civilians or military personnel, cannot be given favorable consideration.

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THOMAS Cylinder Truck Saves Men, Time and Lawns

- · ALSO FOR STOVES, BOXES, CRATES
- . PNEUMATIC RUBBER TIRES AVAILABLE NOW

An all purpose, one man truck for moving both cylinders and appliances. No more back-breaking lifting, either. Tapered body gives operator ample room between handles. Cradle construction accommodates any size cylinder up to 100 pound capacity. Wide Bottom flanges give support for appliances. Web strap (optional) holds appliance rigidly. Rounded handle grips permit skidding from end of delivery truck. Time saving, labor saving, cost cutting. Available now.

Write for prices and folder.



THOMAS TRUCK & CASTER COMPANY

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FEATURES THAT SELL

A.G.A. Approval, Hi-Crown Burners, Automatic Lighting, Syphonaire Chassis, and Air Insulated Cabinets are features your customers want. Finer, —Safer, heaters, yet priced unbelievably LOW. Write for literature.

DEARBORN

L.P.G. GAS HEATERS

A complete line of Vented and Unvented Quality heaters. Their Ultra Smart Appearance, Outstanding L.P.G. Performance and many Exclusive Features create unprecedented user enthusiasm. You are assured satisfied customers and decidedly lower service costs when you sell this fine line.



FAMOUS HI-CROWN BURNER

BLUE FLAME PILOT LIGHT
Leading L.P.G. Distributors from coast to coast rate it
the finest of all burners for Butane. It "performs" without coaxing, constant cleaning or adjusting. Its quiet,
odorless operation, great flexibility and reserve capacity
insures your customer's being completely satisfied.

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National Butane Gas Co.

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2147 Frisco

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BUTANE-PROPANE EQUIPMENT

PUMPS
METERS
HOSE
VALVES
REGULATORS
FITTINGS

Roadmaster Sales Corp.

of Texas

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Dallas, Texas

Transfer to Title of Goods May Be Made For Financing.

The War Production Board explained in a direction issued June 16 that its rules and regulations do not prohibit transfers of title to goods acquired on preference ratings if such transfer is for bona fide security reasons in connection with financing operations.

To illustrate this rule, the board pointed out that if a customer wants his purchase on a rated order to be financed by a finance company, which is to take title to the goods acquired for security reasons, the rated order may be placed in the name of the finance company, calling for delivery to it in care of the customer. Similarly, a person who has obtained material with priorities assistance may execute a chattel mortgage on it or give a similar lien where it is done in good faith to finance his work in process.

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If the party financing the transaction forecloses and takes the material, he must use it for a purpose that is permitted under the terms of WPB orders and regulations, or sell it in accordance with WPB rules set forth in Priorities Regulation No. 15, governing special sales, the agency said

This action is contained in Direction No. 2 to Priorities Regulation No. 1.

No Priority Ratings Needed, Says Surplus Materials Order

An amendment of June 3 to P-98-c provides that priorities ratings should not be used in the transfer of surplus materials from one operator to another.

The amendment also changes the provisions determining surplus material under Schedules B and C and changes the list of items under Schedules A and C.



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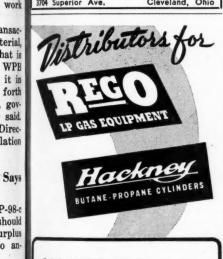
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BARBER APPLIANCE

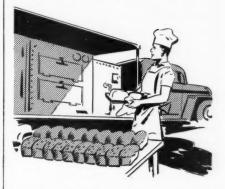
Barber Units, in standard or special shapes and sizes, are correctly designed to fit the individual appliance, and give complete combustion on Butane-Propane or any other gas. Be ready for big post-war business — submit your special burner problems NOW to Barber engineers. Complete catalog on request.

THE BARBER GAS BURNER CO.
704 Superior Ave. Cleveland, Ohio



GAS EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
2020 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Taxas
GAS EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.

SINCLAIR LP-GASES SERVE WITH THE ARMED FORCES



Not all, of course, but many of the practices and products adopted for war were first proved practical in peacetime pursuits, such as LP-Gases for cooking and heating. On farms, in urban communities and near defense plants, Sinclair LP-Gases brought comfort and convenience of these modern fuels to countless homes.

Today, America's fighting forces enjoy the health-giving, appetizing benefits of wholesome well-cooked food. In army camp and field kitchen, fuel problems are solved, valuable provisions and time are saved with Sinclair LP-Gases. And in defense plants, in repair depots and maintenance shops these fuels are serving Uncle Sam efficiently, dependably.

SINCLAIR PRAIRIE OIL COMPANY

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Division
Sinclair Bldg. Tulsa, Oklahoma

ews JULY-1944

For

"AFCO" Tanks

Write the

ARKANSAS FOUNDRY CO.

IRON & STEEL

Manufacturers of ASME U-69 Underground Storage Tanks for Butane

Arkansas Foundry Company

1501 EAST SIXTH STREET LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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LD 66

Local 8231

For Safety and Economy

ETHYL MERCAPTAN

—Purified—

The ACCEPTED standard odorant for liquefied petroleum gases.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK

Quality of Civilian Gasoline Raised by PAW Order

Revocation of the limitation on the volatility of civilian gasoline, which has been in effect since November 1943, was announced today by Acting Petroleum Administrator Ralph I Davies.

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"The cancellation of this directive does not in any way change the present emphasis on maximum production of aviation and other military gasline," Mr. Davies said. "This active will enable refiners to make a slight improvement in the quality of civilia motor fuels without endangering the manufacture of critical war products. The flexibility of certain refiners who increased and, in some instance they will be able to utilize certain components to improve the motor fuel.

"Further, the revoking of the limitation on the use of volatile gasline fractions at this time is made possible with the advent of warms weather and the easing of the natural gasoline situation to a point when the restrictions are no longer near sary."

Use of volatile gasoline fraction in refining regulates the boiling point of the motor fuels; the higher the volatility of the gasoline, the lower the boiling point of the fuel.

L. R. Forsyth, Jr., Returns From Army to Omaha Blaugas Co.

Honorably discharged from the army after months of service, L. I. Forsyth, Jr., has returned to active duty with the Omaha Blaugas Comaha, according to his father.

Due to great difficulty in securing capable men, experienced in the LP Gas business, Mr. Forsyth, Sr., is been directing the business alone since last year when his younger so Henry K. Forsyth, passed away.

DOWNINGTOWN . . . STANDS ON ITS RECORD

When contemplating construction of tanks for propone storage it is very important first to choose carefully a fabricator with specialized knowledge of design and manufacture. Upon his specification of materials . . . his selection of methods of handling them . . . depend the

safety and endurance of the

finished job.

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DOWNINGTOWN IRON WORKS

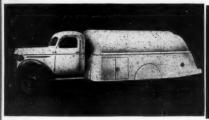
DOWNINGTOWN, PA.

WELDED and RIVETED PRODUCTS



Downingtown has a record of wide experience in this type of fabrication. Our complete, modern facilities insure good service... and guarantees a job which will pay you dividends in years of reliable performance.

Engineering consultation welcomed.





May We Quote You on Bulk Plants, Transports, Truck Tanks

BOSS COUPLINGS LPG REPAIR PARTS SCAIFE ICC CYLINDERS HEWITT BUTANE-PROPANE HOSE WADDELL SELF-LUBRICATED VALVES SMITH PUMPS & LIQUID METERS

Seal-Rite Joint Compound No. 5—Finest on the Market 400 Satisfied Users

I-lb. cans	(48 per case)\$.60 per lb.	30-lb. cans\$.35 per lb.
5-lb. cans	(12 per case)	.50 per lb.	50-lb. cans	.30 per lb.
10-lb. cans		.45 per lb.	300-lb. drums	.15 per lb.

Southern Gas & Equipment Co.

P. O. BOX 2432

P.S. Don't Forget Old Frank and Henri

JULY-1944

SPRAGUE METERS

for PROPANE - BUTANE SERVICE

Write for Particulars

SPRAGUE METER COMPANY

Bridgeport, Conn. Los Angeles, Calif. San Francisco, Calif.



meets the demands of the nation. Our plant has gone to war for the duration — but when peace comes, L. C. RONEY products for the LP-Gas industry will meet the demands of dealers everywhere. In the meantime—our stock of LP-Gas equipment is still complete.

L.C. RONEY INC.

Laws and Proposed Laws Will Affect Truck Operations

State legislation to eliminate interstate trade barriers is being further advocated by the regional continuing committee on motor truck problems an organization comprising state of cials and legislators in 14 northwestern states, according to the Liquend Petroleum Gas Association.

S

This committee specifically recommends that suitable legislation by prepared for submission to next legislative sessions in Connecticut, Massichusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia to achieve complete unformity of sizes and weight.

Another matter which has arouse the interest of truck and bus open tors everywhere is the action of the Knoxville, Tenn., city council in pass ing a local ordinance imposing a ta on all motor carriers using the cit streets, regardless of whether the operate interstate or intrastate an regardless of whether they maintain terminals in the city. This ordinand imposes an annual tax, ranging from \$7.50 to \$15.00 according to grow weighted capacity, on all motor truck receiving or delivering any commodity within the city limits of Knoxville it requires detailed annual reports of every motor vehicle covered by the ordinance.

W. R. Teller Appointed Assistant Director

Effective May 1, William R. Teller chief research engineer, was appointed assistant director of the America Gas Association Testing Laboratories according to an announcement by M. Conner, director.

In advancing Mr. Teller, Mr. Conner credited him with being primarily responsible for the Laboratories' find record in production of war equipment.

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Play Safe With Superior Tanks PROPANE

TRANSPORT STORAGE
DOMESTIC MOBILE
SPHERICAL AND CLYINDRICAL
TANKS

SUPERIOR TANK & CONSTRUCTION CO.

6155 S. EASTERN AVENUE LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Phones: AN 4157 - Nights Whittier 413-407

UNITED STATES

Automatic Water Heaters

The "QUALITY" Line

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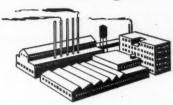
A COMPLETE LINE in size and price range . . . a heater for every purpose



A. G. A. APPROVED

United States Heater Co.

The Flame of the Forge



The quickened tempo of Western production has brought a bright opportunity to prove the usefulness of liquefied gases in many fields. Standard of California has met the challenge by maintaining carefully determined standards of quality, by utilizing its facilities to make as much liquefied petroleum gas available as possible.

Today's Standard L.P.G. service is necessarily streamlined to feed the flame in the war forges—but it's aimed to increase the stature of the entire industry in a peaceful tomorrow.

BU-GAS
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
For Automotive and Industrial Use

FLAMO Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. For Homes Beyond the Gas Mains

CALOL
INDUSTRIAL GAS No. I
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
For Gas Manufacturing Companies

PRO-GAS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For Industrial Heating and

Commercial Purposes

STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA



INDUSTRY'S FIRST CHOICE SINCE '31

General Controls' K-3B is a versatile magnetic gas valve. It has a wide acceptance for use in controlling gas to heat-treating ovens, boilers, furnaces, and similar industrial installations. Write for Catalog 52 for full description specifications.

GENERAL 801 ALLEN AVENUE GLENDALE 1, CALIF.

Branches: Boston • New York

Philadelphia • Cleveland • Arlanta • Denver • San Francisco

CONTROLS



POSITIVE DISPLACEMENT . REVERSIBLE ROTATION LOW EDICTION REARINGS . NO CONTACTING METAL PARTS

Especially designed for transferring LPG between storage tanks, tank cars and automotive fuel tanks at Bulk Plants and Service Stations. Harman Rotary Pump with V-belt drive, mounted on bed plate. Adjustable motor base permits quick adjustment of V-belt tension and changing of belts. Harman Principle-single rotor on shaft rotating off center-assures high operating efficiency. Capacities, 10 to 100 G.P.M.

Write Today for Complete Information and Prices!

HARMAN EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Distributors 937 Sante Fe Avenue, Los Angeles 21 - 7 Front Street, San Francisco 11 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HANDLING AND DISPENS

Furnace Noise Studied in New Research Bulletin

The first research bulletin to h published by the American Gas Asso. ciation Testing Laboratories on Cen tral Gas Space Heating Research has been issued as one of two new bulls. tins recently released to the gas in dustry. This project is now in progress under the supervision of the Committee on Domestic Gas Research.

Known as Research Bulletin No. 2 and entitled "A Study of Funda mentals of Resonant Noise In Gas Furnaces," the new publication presents a comprehensive analysis of the factors responsible for such noise. It also includes specific recommendations for elimination of noise in instance where it is encountered. This information is expected to be particularly useful both to designers of gas furnaces and those engaged in their servicing.

P. S. Gilbert Adds LP-Gas To Plumbing Business

P. S. Gilbert, owner of Gilbert Plumbing & Electric, of Jay, Okla has entered into the LP-Gas busine and is optimistic about the prospect for the development of this field the northeast part of Oklahoma,

Mr. Gilbert formerly operated butane, plumbing and electric business at Anahuac, Texas, for seven year before going to Oklahoma. For the duration he does not plan on tank truck delivery but plans to engage in that upon end of war restrictions.

Order On Oil Space Heaters Applies to Gas Stoves, Also

Paragraph (b) (1) (ii) of the controlling order has been amended (Jun 5) to permit manufacture of domesti space heaters, using fuel oil as fue for approved installation in a building

JUL



At home and on the industrial front, a dependable source of Butane and Propane means more satisfied customers. For more than fifty years, through wars and in peace times, Carter has faithfully served. Write us for higher quality Butane and Propane.

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- LP-GAS CYLINDER VALVES are listed as Standard and for re-examination service by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
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- * SIGHT GLASSES, suitable for any normal LP-Gas pressure. Entire top assembly removable while soldering lines to body.
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JULY-1944

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Use Tomorrow's Oven Heat Controls

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ROBERTSHAW THERMOSTAT COMPANY
YOUNGWOOD, PENNSYLVANIA

or project authorized under an order in the P-19 or P-55 series or of GA-1456 or WPB-2896; provided sudspace heaters of the types governed by L-23-c are kept to the sizes and capacities permitted under that order

Paragraph (b) (1) (iii) now requires heaters manufactured under that sub-paragraph to conform to models and Btu. ratings stipulated in L-23c, Schedule B—Stoves—Item 4.

A change similar to that made in paragraph (b) (1) (ii) has been made in connection with the manufacture and installation of floor or wall furnaces using gas as fuel.

Appeals are to be filed on WPB-1477 with district field offices of WPB where the appellant's branch or plant is located.

LPGA Urges Industry Members To Study New Price Regulation

OPA amended MPR 436 June 2 to include maximum price regulations for natural and petroleum gas. A large part of this regulation pertains to crude oil. It does, however, remove the former provision which permitted the sellers of "dry gas" to establish prices based on the highest maximum price of a most closely competitive seller of the same class to a purchaser of the same class.

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association has sent out a bulletin of this order, stating that this regulation appears to be of such important to the LP-Gas industry that every member is urged to obtain copies of it immediately from the local OPA.

Southern Section Will Meet In New Orleans, Sept. 11-12

The Southern Section, LPGA, has determined upon New Orleans as the place for its 1944 meeting.

The session will last two days, Sept 11-12, and program details will be an

nounced later.

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McNAMAR

Tanks for most all L.P.G. requirements

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For Recovery of Isobutane N-Butane Propane





"VICTORY" COFFEE URNS



Priority regulations now permit the purchase of equip-

ment for essential maintenance, repair and operation. If your requirements come under this classification, you may be eligible to buy "Victory" Coffee Urns. However, application must be made on the proper WPB forms. Our new Priority Assistance Kit helps you in this procedure. It has been revised in accordance with the latest WPB regulations and provides you with all the necessary forms and complete instructions on how to fill them out.

"VICTORY" COFFEE URNS designed for use with

butane-propane - are made of high-quality enameling iron and finished in vitreous porcelain enamel. Combinette urns, batteries and institution urns available in capacities from 3 to 100 gallons.

MITTE WAS Plate No. 1842

OUR NEW PRIORITY KIT Contains: 2. Illustrated folder on "Victory" urns.

- 2. Buying instructions under WPB rules.
- 3. Filled-in specimen forms as guides. 4. Blank forms for your actual use.

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HELP WANTED

DESIGNING AND DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER on sheet metal heating equipment. Floor furnaces, basement furnaces, space heaters, console heaters. Large national manufacturing concern has excellent opening for an engineer capable of taking charge of design and development of complete line of products mentioned. Please write, giving complete personal data and experience. Box 315, BUTANE-PROPANE News, 1709 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

DIVISIONAL SALES MANAGERS WANTED—Southeast—Southwest—Midwest. Manufacturer of Gas, Electric and Oil Burning Water Heaters, Domestic Heating Equipment, Tanks, etc., selling to Jobbing accounts, desires Sales Managers. Minimum five years experience Home Appliance Field. Write complete personal data and experience. Box 310, BUTANE-PROPANE News, 1709 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

WANTED—ONE 2500 TO 3000 GALLON tank semi-trailer for Butane. Schaefer Bros., Box 835, Cortez, Colorado.

WANTED — 10,000 GALLON OR LARGER propane tank—propane pump—complete bulk plant equipment—100 lb. cylinders. Dave's Service, Churchville, New York.

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

BUTANE-PROPANE HOSE, GOODRICH AND Manhattan ½, 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 inch in stock. Prewar quality. AA1 rating required. Service Equipment Co., New Orleans 13, La.

FOR SALE—TWO USED 2,000 GALLON propane storage tanks less fittings. Size: 4 feet diameter by 21 feet 4 inches long with 16 inch manhole in one end. Immediate delivery. F. O. B. Kansas. Box 305, BUTANE-PROPANE News, 1709 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

Larger Inventories Allowed For Cooking, Heating Stoves

Allowable inventories of rational heating and cooking stoves for dealers and distributors are again being increased for most areas throughout the country, effective May 26. The increases range from 50% to 150% of the amount originally alloted to stow dealers and distributors at the beginning of rationing.

Most of the present increases an made in the three types of cooking stoves—oil, gas and particularly coal or wood. In addition, many district are given increases in coal or wood heating stoves.

Application for the increased inventories are to be made by stove dealer and distributors at their local OPA War Price and Rationing Boards.

Tank Manufacturers Must Report Accepted Orders

The War Production Board announced on May 17 the amendment of Direction 1 to Limitation Order L-86, relating to placement of orders for liquefied petroleum gas tanks with tank manufacturers.

The direction as issued April 1, 1944, requires submittal to tank manufacturers of authorizations from WPB under L-86 before delivery of

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The amended direction adds a reporting provision requiring liquefied petroleum gas tank manufacturers to report monthly to the Petroleum Administration for War information on purchase orders accepted during the preceding month. First report from manufacturers was due June 10.

Approval Standards Extended To Cover High Altitudes

Initiating action toward adoption of approval standards for appliances operating at high altitudes, four requirements subcommittees met recently at the American Gas Association Testing Laboratories in Cleveland. Meetings of the water heater, space heater, domestic gas range and central heating groups took place.

Proposed additions to present approval requirements for these various appliances to insure their satisfactory performance at altitudes up to 5200 ft. were reviewed and adopted. These new provisions are being submitted to the entire industry for review and criticism.

Copper Recovery Inventory Branch Moved to Washington

Order M-9-c was amended on May 26 to restrict the use of copper and copper base alloys in many new products added to the combined list of the order, and to clarify restrictions on other items on the list.

WPB has announced that the Copper Recovery Inventory Branch moved from New York City to Washington, D. C., on June 2. After that date, anyone wishing to purchase copper and copper alloy materials from surplus and idle inventories should communicate with the nearest WPB field office. If the material is not available within the region, the request will be referred to Washington.



- Butane-Propane carburetors and heat exchangers.
- Combination butane-gasoline carburetors.
- Units for trucks, tractors, oilfield and other stationary equipment.

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BUTANE and PROPANE TANK HEADS

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